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COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT AFTER MEETING

Paris CANIERS DU COMMUNISME in French Sep 80 pp 123-125

[Joint statement by the communist parties of France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion, issued in Paris on 1 July 1980]

[Text] Delegations from the communist parties of France, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion, headed by their respective secretaries general, Georges Marchais, Guy Daninthe, Armand Nicolas, and Paul Verges,* met in Paris on 1 July 1980. The delegations engaged in a wide-ranging exchange of views on the situation in their countries and on the prospects for militant action. This meeting also gave them the opportunity to reaffirm their combat solidarity.

The four parties denounce the reactionary policy of the French Government and its UDF-RPR [Union for French Democracy-Rally for the Republic] majority subservient to the monopolies. The government and major employers want to make the working masses in France bear the burden of the economic crisis, and in the overseas departments, they want to perpetuate and aggravate colonial domination with its disastrous consequences.

The four parties underscore the extreme gravity of the situation in these islands.

The government's policy has resulted in a slump in agricultural production, a reduction or liquidation of the already weak industrial sector, and a decline in fisheries and native arts and crafts.

*For the French Communist Party: Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the Central Committee (CC), and Jean-Charles Negre, assistant to the CC's foreign policy section. For the Guadeloupe Communist Party: Ernest Moutoussany, member of the political bureau, and Michel Bangou, member of the CC. For the Martinique Communist Party: Guy Dufond, member of the political bureau. For the Reunion Communist Party: Julien Ramin, secretary of the Central Committee.

The various government plans end in setbacks for these countries, because their real purpose is to allow monopolies to make excessive profits. These monopolies are interested in these countries as consumer markets supported by public funds, as reserves of rich marine resources, and as strategic commercial and military bases.

The human consequences of this policy are tragic.

Half the population is unemployed. There is widespread underemployment among women. Two-thirds of the youth are deprived of job opportunities. The continuous increase in prices and taxes is systematically reducing the purchasing power of workers, and small and medium-size farmers. A growing number of men and women are being plunged into abject poverty in these countries.

The very existence of these peoples in the near future is threatened by a policy of intensive emigration of their young men and women at a time when the birthrate is declining sharply. This danger is exacerbated by mounting immigration designed to change the composition of the population.

In France, natives of the DOM's [overseas departments] are subjected to capitalist exploitation and to discrimination of every kind, including racism.

To maintain its system, French imperialism is reinforcing its administrative staffs, its military presence, and its repressive forces. Arbitrariness, discrimination, violation of human rights, and brutal repression are increasingly becoming the rule in these colonies.

Despite the scheming government's use of economic assistance as hush money to deter popular protest, despite its powerful propaganda means, particularly [television channel] FR3, and despite its virulent anticommunism, the working masses refuse to be brainwashed and are becoming more and more rapidly aware of the colonial character of the integration policy, extending today to the Common Market's Europe.

The peoples of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion, as well as those of Guiana, New Caledonia, and Polynesia, are victims of colonialist contempt expressed in a variety of forms. The refusal to recognize their national identity, more and more widely resented here and there, the denial of their cultural originality, are combined with arbitrary actions, rigged elections, and violation of their dignity.

An increasingly large number of the social classes in these countries are joining the struggle and becoming conscious of the colonial reality of their situation. The policy of humiliation and depersonalization is being increasingly denounced. The struggles for dignity are expanding. Peoples are openly asserting their individuality more and more frequently. There is growing national consciousness, especially in the Antilles, and this despite the Socialist Party which denies the right of self-determination to the peoples of the DOM's and thereby reinforces the RPR-Giscardian coalition.

Communists play a large and leading part in developing those multiform militant campaigns that have recently scored noteworthy successes.

Peoples of the DOM's are insisting, with increasing vigor, upon their right to be given responsibility for management of their own affairs.

The four parties reaffirm the inalienable right of these peoples to freely choose their status and determine their own future.

The French Communist Party is working to see that the inviolable right of self-determination of the DOM peoples is respected. In league with those peoples, the party is striving to create democratic conditions guaranteeing the free exercise of that right.

The communist parties of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion determine their own policy altogether independently and according to conditions peculiar to each of their countries.

It is on this basis that each of these parties offers its people a political status that puts an end to the situation of colonial domination and permits economic development, social progress, and cultural fulfillment in freedom while advancing to socialism.

While it is true that each people has its own particular social-historical development, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion cannot remain outside the current development in the Caribbean Sea and the Indian Ocean. The upsurge in people's struggles in these regions and the progress of anti-imperialist forces are reviving the sense of their dignity and the necessary international solidarity in opposition to the reinforcement of the forces of French and American imperialism.

The four parties stressed the importance of coordinating the militant campaigns of DOM workers with those campaigns being waged by all French workers against the policy of repression, austerity, unemployment, and colonial pillage pursued by large multinational corporations and the Giscardian government.

As part of this coordinated action, the French Communist Party will intensify its efforts to support the campaigns of DOM workers to obtain satisfaction of their demands for enforcement of their economic and social rights, for respect and extension of freedoms and democracy.

The French Communist Party reaffirms its solidarity with the struggles of the peoples and communist parties of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion to free themselves from colonialism.

These three parties support the French Communist Party's action designed to put an end to domination by big capitalist interests.

At the end of these talks conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, the four parties agreed to strengthen their fraternal cooperation and active solidarity.

0041

CSO: 3100

HIGH COMMAND INSTITUTES MEASURES TO REDUCE EXPENDITURES

Sao Paulo O REPTAID DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Following a meeting lasting 4 1/2 hours yesterday in Brasilia, the Army High Command decided to institute measures to effect economies, rationalize the use of resources and reduce the movement of military personnel in order to "cope with those current problems which derive principally from the nation's current economic situation and impact the life and activities of the Army," according to an announcement released by the office of Minister of the Army Walter Pires.

The measures adopted include research and support for civilian industry, with a view to the consolidation of Brazilian military technology; a reduction in the movement of military personnel to the minimum essential to the interests of the service; the transfer or exchange of nonessential real property, in order to obtain resources for new barracks and training camps; the intensive utilization of exercises for cadres without the use of troops, carried out preferably in the vicinity of the barracks; and the increased use, in training, of various types of simulators.

Another matter examined dealt with studies and measures designed to dynamize social, medical and hospital assistance to military families, particularly in the form of the following actions: a) improvement of the network of in-transit hotels; b) construction, within the limitations of current possibilities, of residential structures on military posts where they are lacking; c) measures to improve the facilities for medical and hospital care for military personnel and their dependents, through dynamization of the medical care system instituted last year.

Yesterday's meeting: the first meeting of the High Command convened by Minister Walter Pires other than during the period of voting on the promotion lists. It was also the first time during the tenure of Minister Walter Pires that the cabinet had distributed a statement to clarify matters discussed at a meeting of the High Command.

The commander of the 1st Army, General Gentil Marcondes, and the military commandant of Amazonia, Gen Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, who had returned only yesterday to their respective states, described the meeting as "basically technical" in nature.

Shortly after the meeting opened, the photographers were allowed into the room, where the minister and the other participants appeared to be quite relaxed. After several photographs the meeting continued and did not conclude until 1230 hours.

10992

CSO: 3001

PRESS REPORTAGE ON TRADE WITH USSR, EASTERN BLOC NATIONS

USSR Offers Oil

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Brasilia--An offer of 300,000 tons of oil (about 2.2 million barrels) by the Soviet Union was confirmed yesterday by the Itamaraty Palace. The Soviet oil could be put on the Brazilian market at the rate of 21,000 barrels a day by this coming December, at a price below the \$34 per barrel which was reported.

Statement by Minister

Minister of Planning Delfin Netto said in Rio yesterday that it is possible that Brazil will begin negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to purchasing oil. He made a point of stressing, however, that PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] knows what it is doing and it will be PETROBRAS which will decide which is the best solution in market terms."

The minister, who attended the installation of the new president of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc], General Costa Cavalcanti, left the ceremony quickly and said little. When he was asked about the possibility that the government will decree rationing of oil products, Delfin answered "Nothing about rationing," meaning that this matter is not within his jurisdiction. He also said he knows nothing about any possible increase in prices in the next few days for oil products.

Similarly, the president of PETROBRAS, Shigeaki Ueki, who was also at the ceremony, said he did not attend the meeting of the National Energy Commission but that he knew that measures designed to rationalize oil consumption had been approved. The marketing director, Carlos Sant'Anna, admitted that larger purchases of oil could be sought on the Latin American market, Mexico and Venezuela.

"In 1981 the Parana basin will either have oil or gas. Paulipetro will destroy the tabu that there is no oil in that basin," the governor of Sao Paulo, Paulo Maluf, who was also present at the installation of General Costa Cavalcanti, said. He noted that Sao Paulo's contribution currently to the effort to reduce dependence on imported oil is substantial. He recalled that 6 hydroelectric plants, involving an expenditure of \$3 billion, are being built.

He disagreed with the theory that the possibility of finding oil in Brazil in large quantities is remote. He said that the existing problem is the lack of prospecting. He cited by way of example the United States, which has a program for this year calling for 51,000 drillings in search of oil. Argentina will drill 800 wells, while Brazil will content itself with drilling 300.

Brasil to Propose Contract

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 19

[Article by Nuno Spínola]

[Text] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfino Netto has said he does not see any problem in letting the Soviet Union participate in risk contracts for prospecting for oil in Brazil. PETROBRAS President Shigeaki Ueki said in Rio de Janeiro that he was going to "brief the Soviet ambassador in Brasilia on the conditions for bidding in the north-northeastern areas."

While the invitation is formally unnecessary, since the bidding is public, it will obviously have political significance since it will indicate that Moscow will hardly have any restrictions, considering the background of Brazilian-USSR relations. Ueki said: "Our interest in having all types of bidders for the prospecting of our oil could justify even the opening of new areas for the USSR."

No Dramatics

The shock waves and repercussions caused by the war in the Persian Gulf reach us in muffled form. "We will take no dramatic steps," the planning minister said. The president of PETROBRAS said something similar in Rio.

In the PETROBRAS view, Brazil has time and certain figures in its favor: the national energy consumption level is running at about the equivalent of 2.5 barrels of oil per day, with 1,100,000 barrels in hydrocarbons. A stock on land and on board ship of 120 to 130 million barrels leaves a reasonable margin for maneuvering, even if the oil flow from Iraq is interrupted for a longer period than the majority of the strategists on Middle East problems foresee.

"Public opinion errors sometimes seem to enjoy suffering," said Shigeaki Ueki. He said that the reports of Brazilian "dependence" on purchases from Iraq do not reflect the reality, because they should be considered within the overall context of energy consumption in the country, and not solely in relation to import totals. The assessment by the president of PETROBRAS is simple: assessing the total energy demand in oil-equivalent terms, imports from Iraq represent only 17 percent.

Food a Concern

This week, the clouds visible above the top floor of the PETROBRAS building on Chile Avenue were dark, in slight contrast with the dark-blue sky seen from the office of the minister of planning at the Planalto Palace. Without any political connotations, the clouds on the horizon are of similar concern today to the entire

government leadership, because the farmers may cease planting for the summer harvest if alarmism seizes the country under the impact of the shock waves provoked by the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the demand for foodstuffs will explode worldwide," Minister Delfim Netto said, adding that Brazil is still far short of a proper perception of the opportunities opened up to it as a supplier. There are so many problems that the Americans, struggling with the limitations of their water table, are thinking of building an aqueduct to transport water from Alaska to the productive region. "Even water, and not just oil alone, will enter into production costs all over the world," he said.

"Therefore we are not speaking of rationing," Shigeaki Ueki said.

The truth is that the cost relation between oil and farm or industrial production is much closer than is realized. The producer of rice or soybeans, when harvest time comes, will include in his cost figures the price per ton of diesel oil needed to operate the harvesters, and industry will do likewise.

One of the largest textile factories in Brazil, Bangu, bears witness to this problem. For each ton of cloth the industry consumed an average of 4.23 tons of oil in 1978. Spiraling prices led that same enterprise to adopt a rigorous modernization program for the machinery and installations, reducing average consumption to 3.15 tons this year. But the vertical cut of some 34 percent achieved, according to its directors, is one factor in a tough race with the spiraling prices of raw materials.

The crisis in the Gulf will moreover have consequences, above all in the accounting sector, since due to an irony of history, the geopolitics of the area produced a war in which the interests of the superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are severely limited. The USSR armed Iraq, but it has also been paying court to Iran, and even when the Ayatollah came out with a condemnation of the "diabolic" influence of the powers of the Kremlin, the Tass agency, in its day-to-day rhetoric, never ceased its praises of the "revolutionary inspiration" of the Iranian people against the "imperialist interests" of the Americans. And, in Baku, in Azerbaijan, the flow of Iranian oil upward across the Caspian Sea continued to be welcome.

According to Shigeaki Ueki, any analysis of the crisis should be less defeatist, because there are also many alternatives for taking the oil out through the Mediterranean. Unlike what has been claimed, the dispatch of oil tankers to the area was only studied. "It is one alternative," he said.

Dialog

Apart from costs, the echoes of the crisis, which is an old one, have been disturbing some preconceptions. Seven years ago the idea of the risk contract, which was a sin, developed despite everything. Now even the potentially most polemic barriers are falling.

The Soviets, who can produce between 2 and 3 million barrels of oil more than Saudi Arabia, have in recent months been quietly conveying their interest in selling their technology to Brazil. PETROBRAS, according to its president, has conducted comparative studies of the USSR potential with that of other countries, having concluded that even large Western enterprises had exported technology to the USSR.

Be that as it may, the new thing is that PETROBRAS is now expressing interest in holding talks with a country which has thus far remained away from the competition for oil prospecting in Brazil due to various reasons. Obviously, any expression of interest on the part of the Soviets will have immediate impact on the other bidders and will perhaps speed up the race for a raw material which today is as valuable as gold.

It has been reported that the latest specific contacts between the Soviets and PETROBRAS were made in Brazil between 8 and 12 months ago, when the USSR ambassador visited the Brazilian enterprise. No agreement was reached then because Brazil wanted to buy oil, while the Soviets alleged that their commitments to traditional customers and their limited production prevented them from expanding their sales.

Approximately 10 days ago, PETROBRAS turned down an offer from Moscow for the sale of 300,000 tons of oil at \$34 per barrel, contending that it could obtain the same price of average oil at \$31 from other suppliers, and because the Soviets did not respond to its counterproposal to provide regular oil supplies in 1981.

Ueki said: "We were not interested in buying on the 'spot' market at that moment because there were large stocks on the world market." Apparently, for the same reason, the Soviets wanted to sell their surplus oil, but without any special interest in continuing the supply. The Soviet offer left some experts with the impression that, despite the volatile situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf and the repeated border incidents between Iran and Iraq, no one was expecting the sudden crisis that has broken out in recent days.

Soviet Sugar Purchase

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] Sugar went up \$100 a ton in little more than a week, reaching the level of \$814 per ton for delivery in October, because the Soviet Union set out to purchase 1 to 1-1/2 million tons on the international market, the director of the trading company which sells the product, Frederico Costa Pinto, said yesterday.

In commenting on the entry of the Soviets into the sugar market yesterday, the president of the IAA [Sugar and Alcohol Institute], Hugo de Almeida, revealed that commodities firms have sought out that autonomous body on behalf of the Soviet Union with a view to the purchase of between 100 and 300,000 tons. This year, Brazil expects to export 2,500,000 tons, and, according to Hugo de Almeida, they still have a small volume of the product available.

Poor Harvest

In Hugo de Almeida's view, the reports of Soviet purchases are "reasonable," in view of the fact that there were poor harvests of sugarcane in Cuba and sugarbeets in the Soviet Union. Cuba expected to produce approximately 8 million tons and the total is likely to come to 6,500,000. The figures for the Soviet Union have not yet been released, Hugo de Almeida said.

Also, in addition to the Soviet Union, businessman Costa Pinto said yesterday, Poland is reported to be purchasing more than 100,000 tons and East Germany another 200,000 tons of sugar. Greece, Spain and Turkey will also have to make purchases, and in Latin America, at least Venezuela, Peru and Mexico will have to buy sugar. "The market is firm," he added, "and should remain so until at least the coming year."

The proposals submitted by trading firms to the IAA are being studied, and, Hugo de Almeida said, none of the formal applications has been rejected. He says however that "if the Soviet Union confirms its purchase, the country will benefit even if it is not the seller, because there will be an increase in prices which will have direct repercussions on other Brazilian contracts, with open prices for the coming year."

Technicians' Trip Cancelled

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] The SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] is reported to have forbidden the Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company (COSIPA) to send two engineers to the Soviet Union to study the Soviet technology for injecting crushed coal in blast furnaces. The COSIPA had made contact with the commercial office of the USSR to express its interest, and the trip was arranged. The engineers were to visit first the installations of Nippon Steel, in Japan, which uses the Soviet process. Following their visit to Japan, the engineers were preparing to depart for Moscow when they received contrary orders from Sao Paulo. The reports came from sources in the sector, stating that the Soviet office only learned of the cancellation of the trip on Wednesday, the very same day the engineers were expected in Moscow, where they were also to be welcomed by representatives from the Brazilian embassy in that country.

The same sources said that in forbidding the trip, SIDERBRAS is preventing the COSIPA engineers from having direct access to the real owner of the process. "SIDERBRAS seems to prefer the intermediary," they say. A similar situation occurred with Tubarao Iron and Steel: the Soviets (through Lienzintorg--the state technology enterprise) sold metallurgical technology to Italmimpianti (an Italian enterprise). Italmimpianti resold this technology to Brazil under advantageous conditions.

No COSIPA Statement

The spokesman for the SIDERBRAS, Augusto Cesar de Carvalho, said he had no knowledge of any decision forbidding the trip by the enterprise. He said that any clarification of the matter should be sought from the COSIPA.

Cement, Ships From Poland

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil may purchase between 200,000 and 250,000 tons of cement and 8 special vessels not built by the national shipyards from Poland, the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, Eduardo Carvalho, said on his return yesterday from an 8-day trip to that country. He went there to sign a contract for the supply of 4 million tons of Polish sulfur over the next 12 years and another for the export of Brazilian textile products worth \$200 million over a 5-year period.

Carvalho also signed an agreement for the expansion of credit lines to the Polish government, in a total amount of \$150 million U.S., including \$120 million to be supplied by Bank of Brazil agencies abroad to finance the exploitation of sulfur mines, and \$30 million U.S. to increase credit for exports of Brazilian products to Poland.

The government leaders in the two countries will study various forms of increasing trade with a view to reducing the negative trade balance between the two countries, which may come to a negative total of almost \$400 million U.S. for Poland this year. There may be an exchange of metallurgical products, a subject scheduled to be discussed at the beginning of next month when the president of SIDERBRAS, Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti, travels to Warsaw. Apart from this matter, the agenda for future bilateral discussions includes the expansion of exports of domestic iron ore from that East European country and the purchase of rails for the Federal Railroad Network.

Brazil's exports of chocolate liqueur, iron ore, pellets, coffee, soybean meal, thread and cloth, shoes, and orange juice, among other products shipped to Poland this year should come to a total of \$500 million U.S., while imports of coal, raw materials, chemical products and operating machines will not exceed \$100 million U.S., Carvalho said.

According to Eduardo Carvalho, the Polish government authorized Brazil to discount the promissory notes for the financing of the domestic exports of that country on the international financial market. Its debt may come to \$1 billion by the end of this year.

On the subject of the import of the 8 ships, the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance said that this will only be carried out if the Polish government will finance 100 percent of the purchases of the Brazilian ships'-outfitters, allow a period of grace during the construction of the vessels, cover the interest rates and agree to the time payment periods prevailing on the market. These conditions are being imposed because the National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAM) is short of financial resources. The Polish authorities are expected to respond to this proposal by the end of this month, but Carvalho is confident that the negotiations between the 2 countries in this sector will go through, because an offer of \$100 million U.S. for the financing of the export of the vessels and more than \$100 million for other products was made. Carvalho gave assurance that

the import of these vessels will not work against our domestic shipbuilding industry, particularly because the vessels to be imported are not of the kind produced by the domestic shipyards.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Finance announced yesterday that negotiations between Brazil and the Soviet Union for the purchase of equipment for the building of two hydroelectric power plants should be concluded by the end of the year. Two weeks ago, the Ministry of Finance met with officials of the ABIMAQ [Brazilian Association of Machine Industries], ABINTE [Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association] and ABDIB [Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industry] to discuss the terms for these imports to avoid any threat to domestic industry. On this occasion, the government gave the businessmen assurance, Carvalho said, that the demands of the sector will be taken into account.

Fraud

The president of the Association of Directors of Building Industry Enterprises in Bahia (ADEMI), Juvenalito Gusmao de Andrade, revealed in Salvador yesterday that the cement factories which supply the Bahian market are violating the price established by the Interministerial Price Council (CIP) for the product. The price per sack of cement, established at 216 cruzeiros, was increased on the first of this month by the addition of 39 cruzeiros said to be a "freight charge."

Warsaw Fair Prospects

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo--Brazilian textile industries believe that the International Textile Products Fair to be held in Warsaw from 6 to 10 October will make a considerable increase in its exports to East European countries possible. According to the president of the National Textile Industry Council of the textile industry union of Sao Paulo, and vice president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP), Luis Americo Medeiros, 237 Brazilian businessmen from this sector will attend the fair, showing their wares and developing a broad potential for trade.

"This is the first major event in the textile sector to be held in Eastern Europe," he said, "and Brazilian businesses in the sector will be heavily represented. It is still too soon for us to estimate the volume of business we can do in Warsaw. But without a doubt, the fair represents a first step toward more aggressive action in Eastern Europe."

Trade

Eastern Europe, according to Medeiros, buys about 25 percent of Brazil textile exports, which will reach a total this year of 1.1 billion cruzeiros, making the sector second in the list of major manufacturing enterprises in the country, surpassed only by the automobile industry.

Winning markets in Eastern Europe is very important, according to Medeiros, because our national exports of textiles have been losing their ability to compete on Western markets. This has basically been because the prices of Brazilian products, due to the constant domestic increases in production costs, have gone up more than the international average.

"In the first 7 months of the year, raw materials prices increased by 70 percent on an average. Cotton alone saw a price increase of more than 100 percent in this period," Medeiros said.

He said that after the Warsaw fair, a smaller display of Brazilian textiles will take place at the Brazilian embassy in Moscow.

Textiles to Poland

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Sao Paulo--The Foreign Trade Company (COMEXPORT) signed a contract for textile exports worth \$200 million with the Polish enterprise Textilmpex. This was the largest operation in the sector this year, it was learned yesterday from the director of the enterprise, Jean Herscovici, one of the members of the mixed Brazilian trade mission visiting Poland.

COMEXPORT, the largest textile exporter in the country, entered into this sector some years ago when restrictions were imposed due to the fixing of quotas on the MCE [European Common Market] and United States markets, and it sought out Eastern Europe as the main alternative. The operation with Textilmpex accounts for 30 percent of the 1980 exports of textiles to Poland.

COMEXPORT, together with PETROFERTIL and INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade, Inc], signed an agreement with the Polish Ciech enterprise for the import of 4 million tons of sulfur from Poland. The two operations are covered by a protocol signed by the head of the Brazilian mission, Eduardo Carvalho, and the Polish minister of foreign trade, Ryszard Karski.

According to Mr Herscovici, the import of sulfur from Poland by Brazil seemed to be the best alternative when the payment for the product, purchased mainly from Canada, had to be made in strong currency.

As to the total exports of Brazilian textiles, the president of the Textile Industry Union of the State of Sao Paulo, Luis Americo Medeiros, expressed his concern yesterday.

He said that Brazilian textiles are becoming ever less competitive abroad and the inability to export textiles worth 1,100,000,000 cruzeiros this year is a worry.

Minister Visits Czechoslovakia

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Prague--During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals met with the Czechoslovak prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, and with Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Industry Ladislav Cerle, and the first vice minister for foreign affairs, Yaroslav Knizka. He also met with the president of the Skodaexport, Technoexport and Pragoinvest foreign trade enterprises and visited a coal gasification plant in Warsaw.

The members of the Brazilian delegation held meetings and trade discussions with the following Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises: Skodaexport, Technoexport, Pragoinvest, Keramental, Polytechna, Chemoprojekt, Geofond, Intergeo, Koospol, Kovo and Ceskolovenka Keramika.

During the discussions, which took place in a constructive atmosphere of mutual understanding, the following points on the agenda were taken up:

1. Possibilities for a mutual trade exchange increase, taking into account above all Czechoslovak supplies of energy equipment, equipment for the cement industry, equipment and technology for the exploitation of coal resources, gas pipeline installations and equipment, special operating equipment and chemical products, among other items. Brazil in turn would supply primary products (iron ore, soybean meal and others), manufactured and semi-manufactured products.
2. The forms and possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Brazilian enterprises on third markets.
3. Prospects for industrial cooperation in the coal gasification sector, the use of low heating power fuels, laboratory support and mineral exploration.

During the talks, the parties reached the following conclusions:

- a) Possibility of cooperation in the energy sector where the building of thermo-nuclear plants is concerned. The Brazilian delegation made it clear that within a period of 90 days it must establish the location of a thermoelectric power plant using coal, with an approximate capacity of 300 megawatts, to be built in cooperation with domestic industry, which will coordinate the project and will be responsible for a minimum of 60 percent of the total supply of equipment. In this connection, the Soviet delegation stated its position to the effect that this percentage should take into account the technical training of the respective industrial enterprises due to the high level of equipment specialization. On the enterprise level, specific details pertaining to the question of financing and transfer of technology would have to be agreed upon.
- b) The Czechoslovak delegation expressed its interest in participating in supplying equipment for the building of three cement plants, in accordance with agreements reached with the Pragoinvest company and the Brazilian industrial group. The Czechoslovak delegation said that in order to carry out the operation

in question a minimum of 50 percent of the equipment would have to be imported. The two delegations agreed on holding a meeting in Brazil within the next 60 days with the participation of the companies directly interested and the domestic associations in this sector, in order to examine the matter.

c) Cooperation on third markets. The two delegations agreed that there is a real potential for cooperation between Brazilian and Czechoslovak companies in various sectors, including electric power plants (Costa Rica, Argentina, and Nigeria), as well as the construction of a metallurgical plant in Nigeria. The Pragoinvest enterprise will study the possible participation of Brazilian industry in supplying part of the equipment for the cement factories to be built by Czechoslovakia in Latin America or in other countries. The Technoport enterprise will act in similar fashion with regard to the possibility of Brazil's supplying equipment for coal gasification projects to be carried out in other Latin American countries.

d) The Czechoslovak delegation indicated interest in participating in coal gasification projects in Brazil. With a view to informing the Brazilian delegation about Czechoslovak technology, a visit was paid to Warsaw, where the gas with the highest heating power is being produced by gasification. The Czechoslovak delegation stated that it is prepared to make a visit to this plant possible for other Brazilian technicians, and if interest is expressed, to send Czechoslovak specialists and technicians to Brazil for technical discussions.

3) Discussions were held by representatives of the Mineral Resources and Research Company and the Politechna enterprise, the Coal Research Institute and the Intergeo enterprise concerning the possibility of technical cooperation in the realm of lignite coal mineral technology, and the possibility of investment in abandoned deposits in Brazil and managerial affiliation with a view to third markets.

As a result of the talks involving the members of the delegation headed by Minister Cesar Cals and representatives of the Czechoslovak Koopol and Kerametal enterprises, continuation and in some cases increases in Brazilian exports of iron ore, soybean meal, coffee, vegetable oil, citrus fruits and other products were deemed viable. Where iron ore is concerned, Brazilian exports would come to 8 million tons in the period between 1981 and 1984 and 10 million tons between 1986 and 1990. The Rio Doce Valley Company (CVRD) and the Kerametal enterprise will arrange, by means of long-term contracts, the terms for the annual distribution of shipments and the types of ore. The respective Czechoslovak enterprises will study the possibility of importing cotton thread and other manufactured products from Brazil.

Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals will appoint a mixed commission on coal in Paris next Monday, jointly with French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud, French ministerial sources announced.

The appointment of this Franco-Brazilian sectorial group should allow an increasing exchange of information and the development of joint projects for the study and exploitation of coal, the Brazilian embassy in Paris explained.

Cals, who arrived in Paris last night, will meet officially with Giraud on Monday, and also that same day with the French director general of energy and raw materials, Francois de Wissocq.

The Brazilian minister paid an official 2-day visit to Czechoslovakia before traveling to Paris, which he will leave on Monday en route home to Brazil.

Czechoslovak Imports From Brazil

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] Brasilia--Czechoslovak Consul Stanislaw Matocha said yesterday that "if there are not other ways of putting the trade balance with Brazil and my country into better equilibrium, the Czechoslovak government is contemplating, as one of the classic means of reestablishing balance, reducing imports of Brazilian products."

"This is not our desire," he explained, "but for 5 years the trade balance has favored Brazil and our deficit has been increasing. Our imports today total 6.4 times (\$125 million U.S.) the volume of our exports to Brazil (\$21 million U.S.). It would be very ambitious for us to want to achieve a surplus situation in our favor immediately, but we believe that the time has come to begin to reverse the present trend and to reduce the difference in favor of Brazil."

Stanislaw Matocha views the visit paid by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals, at the head of a delegation of Brazilian officials, to Czechoslovakia in September as an important step in this regard. One of the reasons is the fact that the Brazilian government has currently undertaken a review of the terms of trade with the East European countries, "perhaps in the awareness that we have waited a long time for this." Despite the presence of the Brazilian minister in their country, the Czechoslovaks nonetheless take a skeptical view of the future of their trade relations with Brazil. As Stanislaw Matocha explained, although the trade balance between the two countries does not run to very high figures, the Czech economy is dependent on soybean meal (with which all of its cattle are fed) and coffee from Brazil (60 percent of Czech consumption). Meanwhile, the Brazilian economy is not dependent on Czechoslovak products, which makes negotiation difficult. "We are in a position to provide complete cement plants for Brazil and we are rather concerned about the domestic production indices required by the CDI [Industrial Development Council]. Once they told us that for cement plants it was 95 percent, then they spoke of 80 percent and even 60 percent. We are hoping that the visit by Minister Cals will clear this up once and for all."

The Czech consul further noted that his government "has been able to understand Brazil's need to export and has already been importing from it manufactured and semi-manufactured products which it could have bought from other countries."

Czechoslovakia Supplies Parts

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] The purchase of equipment for a thermoelectric power plant with a capacity of 300 megawatts was the only concrete negotiation completed by the Brazilian mission headed by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals which visited Czechoslovakia. The plant, the total value of which is estimated at \$210 to \$300 million, is to have 60 percent domestic components and the imported portion, with 120 million U.S., still lacks definite financing, but it can be paid for in ore. This information was provided yesterday by Vitorio Mariano Ferraz, who went to Prague as the representative of the Brazilian Association of Machine Industries (ABIMAQ), the Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association (ABINEE) and the Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industry (ABDIB). He said that the site for the building of the thermoelectric plant should be decided within 90 days.

Ferraz added that France too is ready to sell a thermoelectric plant to Brazil, and Minister Cesar Cals has indicated readiness to purchase it, even having received a financing proposal, but that no definite agreement has been reached. He also stressed that as president of the National Cement and Mining Machines Department and the Machine Industry Union of the State of Sao Paulo, he went to Czechoslovakia prepared to discuss the only matter not taken up during the trip: the import of three cement factories. Before their departure, he said, the Ministry of Mines and Energy announced that if this negotiation were to be completed, the financing would be carried out over a period of 12 years, at an interest rate of 8.5 percent per year.

Nothing of this was discussed in Czechoslovakia, however, but Ferraz said that the country is prepared to sell the three units to Brazil provided the domestic components index is 50 percent. In his view, however, domestic industry is in a position to provide cement factories with a 95-percent domestic production level, although the cost would be approximately 20 percent more. The question of imports is to be discussed again within 60 days, when private businessmen will decide if the purchase from Czechoslovakia is of interest or not, Ferraz said in conclusion.

Brazilian-Argentine Gas Pipeline

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] Brasilia--Czechoslovakia is one of the nations interested in participating in the international bidding on the construction of a gas pipeline between Argentina and Brazil, government sources revealed yesterday. They further gave assurance that bids will only be solicited after the work of the mixed commission representing the two countries which began work yesterday at the Ministry of Mines and Energy has been completed. The sources said that there are already four international firms which are also interested in the matter.

The mixed commission has a period of 120 days in which to submit its final opinion on the viability analyses for the sale of Argentine gas to Brazil. This is a

consequence of an agreement signed between the two governments on the occasion of the visit of President Jorge Videla last month.

Mission to Eastern Europe

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil wants to seek the cooperation of East European countries for the development of joint trade operations on third markets, with the participation of Brazilian private businesses.

This information was provided yesterday by the Itamaraty Palace, which is preparing to send a high-level delegation this week to Budapest and Berlin, where the matter will be discussed within the framework of the mixed commission in which Brazil participates in each of these two countries.

The Brazilian mission, which will travel to Hungary and the GDR, will be headed by the chief of the European department at the Itamaraty Palace, Ambassador Ivan Batalha, and will include representatives of the Coordinating Group for Trade With the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe (COLESTE) and ministerial and business bodies.

Hungary

A meeting of the mixed Brazilian-Hungarian commission will be held from 8 to 10 September in Budapest. Three basic points will be analyzed: combined coffee, cacao and iron ore exports in exchange for imports of fertilizers and cryolite; the potential for industrial cooperation in Brazil; and the possible signing of a protocol for the forming of a consortium of Brazilian private businesses and Hungarian enterprises with a view to utilizing trade opportunities on third markets.

East Germany

The mixed Brazilian-GDR commission will meet from 12 to 16 September in Berlin. According to the Itamaraty Palace the main subjects will be the following: possible increases in Brazilian exports of primary, semi-manufactured and manufactured products, in particular iron ore, soybeans, textiles and shoes; expansion of Brazilian imports from the GDR, especially heavy equipment and potassium chloride; and cooperation on other markets and in the coal mining and gasification sector.

Hungarian Offer

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] Hungary has suggested to the Brazilian government that the state enterprise Metrimpex could negotiate the supply of specialized laboratories valued at \$9 million with the National Nuclear Energy Commission, in addition to requesting approval by Brazilian authorities of a contract for a total of \$23 million with the Ministry of Education and Culture for the supply of educational equipment.

This information was obtained from diplomatic sources in Prague, whom the Hungarians have asked for bids on deliveries of 100,000 tons of domestic iron ore in 1980 and up to 200,000 tons in 1981. This was one of the results of the meeting of the mixed commission of representatives of the two countries held from 8 to 11 September in Budapest.

3157

CSO: 3001

NETTO TELIS PLANS TO CONTAIN TRADE DEFICIT, CONSERVE OIL

Containment of Trade Deficit

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Brasilia Bureau--Unless the conflict between Iran and Iraq intensifies, Brazil will expend \$1 billion worth of its petroleum stocks during the rest of this year and will thereby reduce to less than \$2 billion the deficit in the trade balance and hold to \$12 billion the net requirements for foreign funds in 1980.

Although he was questioned persistently by the newsmen with whom he had lunch, the minister of planning refused to provide any information concerning the strategy Brazil will develop with respect to its foreign debts in 1981. Asked whether he believed the coming year would be better or worse than the present one, he replied: "It is my firm belief that 1981 will be what we are capable of making it." He conceded, however, that if petroleum prices maintain a reasonable rate of increase the net acquisition of funds will probably be in the same amount as in 1980, that is to say, \$12 billion. "I'd like to make it clear that we've had no problem to date in obtaining funds," Delfia said. "As for 1981 it's too early to say, but I believe it could be a repeat of 1980," he added.

In the minister's opinion "the next year is always the difficult year." He is sure, he says, that when 1981 arrives everyone will want to know whether the nation will be able to obtain funds in 1982, "and so on and on." He conceded that the international banks will have to increase their capital next year in order also to be able to increase the level of loans to countries that accept the Eurodollar. "If there are no restrictions on the Eurodollar things will be much simpler, though," he added, "and if there are restrictions it will complicate things."

Just as he had done at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Delfia refused to say with whom he had talked on his 10-day trip to the United States and Europe. "I can only tell you," he said, "that I didn't go there to talk with bankers but to talk with some friends to find out just what's going on in the world financial market and get a picture of it that is closer to reality."

"What kind of picture is that?" a reporter asked, and got this response from the minister: "Only if you make a trip such as mine will you be able to find out." Delfia apologized to the newsmen for not being able to make any startling disclosures concerning Brazil's position with respect to the recycling of petrodollars or the prospects for interest rates. He said that if everyone knew what the Brazilian

Government was thinking its representatives would go to the negotiating table without any bargaining power at all.

The silence of the minister of planning also extended to the controversial question as to whether Brazil should or should not turn to the International Monetary Fund. According to Delfin one must make a clear distinction between two different things: on the one hand there is the financing in the form of the grants customarily supplied by the IDB, which are of no interest to Brazil both because of the imposition of economic regulations they entail and the small sums involved; and on the other hand, he said, if the IDB is actually selected as the entity to recycle the petrodollars, "we shall have recourse to the entity that was created for this purpose, but we shall do so not as the nation of Brazil but rather as a part of the overall world problem." It is a question, he believes, of two different situations: in the first case, the IDB is involved with "standby" credits, and in the second, with the policy of recycling the IDB's petrodollars.

Delfin said there was no point in arguing as to which is the best or the worst form of recycling, nor even as to whether Brazil is for or against it, because among other things the financial system has shown signs of being able to initiate the recycling.

When a reporter asked whether Brazil would accept petrodollars recycled by the IDB if they came in the form of grants, Delfin good-humoredly declared: "There's no point in arguing on the basis of an 'if.' Of course," he said, "if Marilyn Monroe were alive we'd hire her as secretary. There's so much 'if' in this business that there's no way to respond to this question. Remember what happened early this year?" he asked, and then answered his own question: "They said Brazil wouldn't pay, and now everything (the foreign debt) is being paid: everything's in order, everything's going forward."

The minister of planning does not believe the IDB is exerting pressure to destabilize the economy, because, he says, "today's IDB does not have a recessive policy such as the one it had in the past. This isn't the problem that is posed today; rather, it is the fact that only by creating a new mechanism will there be any possibility of assisting in the recycling process."

Delfin complained of the confusion that is being caused by the two different situations into which the IDB could be propelled, pointing out that "two different things are being called by the same name." He cited "the case of the fellow who was imprisoned in a cave and whose name was 'Nobody.' When someone asked, 'Who's imprisoned in there?' the fellow replied, 'Nobody.'"

Inflation

The minister of planning insisted that there is no anxiety among international bankers about the high rates of inflation in Brazil, and voiced the conviction that in the last quarter the rates would drop back to their previous level. Delfin believes that what the government is doing in the area of fiscal policy, for example, "is far more than anyone could rightfully demand. We're headed for a magnificent surplus in the treasury," he said--a surplus which he predicted would be between 80 billion and 90 billion cruzeiros at year's end.

When a reporter commented that this excess of tax collections has been inflationary because it was generated by an increase in the tax burden, Delfim replied that "over the short term every measure taken to combat inflation causes inflation." In his view the "important thing is that the surplus will have the effect of reducing the excessive demand, and this will enable us to increase our financing without creating an imbalance in the money supply." The minister does not believe that the interest rate being charged in the domestic market is around 90 percent. He insisted that "such a rate isn't being charged even in the smallest segment of the market. In fact," he added, "the greater part of the credit in this country is indexed."

In response to the comment that inflation remains at the 100 percent level despite the fact that the greater part of credit is indexed and the basic money supply, monetary base, and expansion of credit to the private sector are under control--as well as the prices for industrial and agricultural products--Delfim said that "no such narrow, linear, very short-term relationship exists between the money supply and prices. If you use a slightly longer term, however, you will see that prices ultimately converge toward the rate of increase in the money supply, which is now around 70 percent for the period of the past 12 months. Prices will also converge toward this rate, but only slowly: it takes about 12 months, I don't know exactly how long."

Petroleum

Delfim said that utilization of \$1 billion worth of the petroleum reserves will not bring the stocks to a level that would be cause for concern, because--he explained--there is plenty of petroleum. He believes that after utilization of the reserves has begun, imports for the remainder of the year could be around 600,000 barrels per day. "Since we have contracts," he continued, "there is a time lag between the decision and the actual importation, but we shall consume perhaps \$1 billion in petroleum reserves."

When a reporter commented that this utilization of reserves might be inadvisable in view of the rapid deterioration of relations between Iraq and Iran, Delfim emphasized that "if war comes, instead of consuming \$1 billion of the reserves we'll be increasing the reserves. Instead of a trade deficit of \$2.5 billion," he said, "we shall then have one of \$4 billions: this I do know. The government is of course following the situation closely, but in the event of a generalized war between the two countries there is obviously nothing we can do. We're not the U.N., and we have no troops there," he added.

As for the balance of payments, the minister predicted that the deficit in current transactions this year is expected to be approximately \$11 billion, with service on the debt accounting for between \$6.2 billion and \$6.3 billion. No major changes are expected for 1981.

Call for Oil Conservation

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 24

[Text] Minister of Planning Delfim Netto declared yesterday in Sao Paulo that Brazil has always been careful to maintain adequate stocks of petroleum, in the

belief that a crisis such as the one now in progress could cause real damage to the Brazilian economy. The present stocks are quite substantial and will possibly be sufficient to cope with this conflict," he added.

"The fact that we have substantial stocks, however, does not mean we can continue consuming at the present level," the minister said. "Indeed, Brazilian society must become aware of the fact that this is a serious moment and that everyone must economize on petroleum to the greatest extent possible. We can transform these stocks--which in fact constitute a 110 to 120 days' supply--into reserves sufficient for many more days than that. Without this conservation we shall truly be dissipating a most precious patrimony that was created by the labor of all Brazilians. I believe it should not be necessary to raise domestic prices in order to show people that they must economize on gasoline, oil and other products. This is basic," he said, "if we are to be able to continue living in the relative tranquility we enjoy at present."

Delfin acknowledged that at the very least--in the event of a war between Iran and Iraq--there would be an increase in petroleum prices on the world market and also a reformulation of the plans studied to date for recycling the petrodollars--the principal item on the agenda of the next meeting of the IMF.

"I believe it is very difficult to make any prediction today," Delfin Netto emphasized. "With regard to the construction of an international financial mechanism, it is essential to remember that what is being discussed at the present time is a new International Monetary Fund. The old IMF is dead, for all practical purposes, and we are building--or attempting to build--a new IMF. This effort is obviously being hampered to a considerable extent by the war. Moreover, this problem is intensified by the fact that even now the IMF has already been encountering difficulties in negotiating with the Arab oil producing countries. It isn't so easy to build up a fund of petrodollars in the IMF. In any event, Brazil--as a country which is continuously preoccupied with these problems and has a long tradition of international cooperation--is exerting its best efforts to enable the world to find a more efficient recycling mechanism than the one in existence today," he said.

Agriculture

The minister of planning gave assurances that there will be no lack of fuel for the growing and shipping of our agricultural crops, because--he said--the petroleum we have in reserve today is destined specifically to meet the requirements of this sector.

"The reduction in the supply of petroleum from Iraq will not be 400,000 barrels per day but possibly 300,000," Delfin said, "for the Iraqis are going to supply 100,000 barrels per day by oil pipeline through Syria." He went on to emphasize, however, that "this must not lead us to imagine we are in a comfortable situation that will enable us to consume the same amount we are consuming today. We must economize right now, and for the additional reason that oil prices are going to rise, which will impose even greater sacrifices with respect to the Brazilian balance of payments."

Meeting with Maluf

Delfia Netto's meeting with Governor Paulo Maluf at Bandeirantes Palace lasted an hour and a half. At its conclusion Delfia refused to talk to the various newsmen who were waiting for him in the message room and instead went directly down to the garage via the private elevator. Through Adebai Figueiredo, the governor's press aide, the minister sent word to the reporters that "it was only a courtesy visit" but did not disclose where he was going afterwards.

Delfia arrived around 1300 hours at Bandeirantes Palace, where he only allowed photographers and cameramen to enter the room for a few minutes in order that they might record the meeting, which had not been on the governor's agenda. The agenda had to be amended to include the luncheon with the minister.

10992

CSC: 3001

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES IN PERNAMBUCO

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 27

[Text] Approximately 15,000 agricultural workers of the municipalities of Sao Lourenco da Mata and Paudalho (25 kilometers and 45 kilometers respectively north-west of Recife) went out on strike yesterday, paralyzing the work in the cane fields almost completely. The strike was declared by the agricultural unions of the two municipalities, who are fighting for better wages for their members.

No incidents occurred on the first day of the strike, which next Monday could be extended to 40 additional municipalities and affect the entire cane-growing region of Pernambuco State in the event of failure of the negotiations which have been taking place since day before yesterday between employees and employers under the coordination of the representative of the Ministry of Labor. As on the first day of the strike, there was no progress yesterday toward an agreement, and a new meeting was scheduled for today.

Although the leaders of the agricultural workers insisted that the strike was in compliance with all legal requirements, the employers declared it to be illegal and asked the TRT [Regional Labor Tribunal] to initiate "collective dissension" proceedings.

In Sao Lourenco da Mata and Paudalho a total of 54 "sugar mills" (as the sugarcane plantations are still called to this day, because they formerly produced sugar) are shut down. These agricultural properties are today limited to planting, growing and supplying cane for the sugar mill complexes. The strike is adversely affecting three of these complexes--the Tiama, Mussurepe and Bulhoes mills--the last-named of which is located in Jaboatao Municipality but obtains much of the cane it uses from plantations in Sao Lourenco da Mata Municipality. The three mills, however, were operating all day yesterday inasmuch as they had previously stockpiled sufficient cane to avoid interruption of the grinding operations.

On the other hand, the presidents of five federations and 35 agricultural worker unions, meeting in Florianopolis, last night sent a telegram of solidarity to their colleagues in Pernambuco.

The negotiations had already been initiated more than a month ago when Minister of Labor Murillo Macedo sent his secretary of labor relations, Alencar Rossi, to Pernambuco to confer with the parties concerned. Alencar Rossi returned to

Fernambuco day before yesterday with the intention of assisting in the negotiations. The cane field workers had meanwhile decided to call the strike before the expiration of the labor agreement currently in force.

Minister Murillo Macedo announced yesterday that he had already instituted "dissension" proceedings and that Alencar Rossi will return to Brasilia, inasmuch as the ministry's directive with respect to strikes is already well established, namely: "Strikes are nonnegotiable."

10992

CSO: 3001

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZED FOR 'EXALTING' THIRD WORLD

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "A Unilateral Vision of Reality"]

[Text] The tradition whereby ever since 1945 Brazil has opened the General Assembly of the United Nations obliges Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs to make their speeches more a "profession of faith" than an analysis of the world situation and the position which Brazil has assumed vis-a-vis that situation. Only on this basis can one understand why Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro--speaking day before yesterday in New York--made no reference to the conflict between Iran and Iraq and chose to give his discourse the character of a denunciation of the entire industrialized world and an exaltation of the "Third World," into which Brazil has definitively been incorporated.

Because it was a speech in which rhetoric predominated over realism, it is understandable that the Brazilian foreign minister's analysis of the world economy would be slanted. One cannot understand, however, why rhetoric led him to minimize the importance of petroleum in the context of the world economic crisis, as if only the industrialized countries or the capitalist system were responsible for the rise in prices recorded in the world economy since 1973 and as if the OPEC countries were the innocent victims of the North's mania for domination over the South. In this connection Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro is unwittingly supplying ammunition to those who have taken a stand in opposition to the economic policy of the Figueiredo administration; for if it is indeed true that petroleum has not become ridiculously expensive but rather that it was ridiculously cheap before 1973, then petroleum could not have--either on Brazilian inflation or on the Brazilian trade balance--the impact that the president and the minister of planning ascribe to it.

The adoption of erroneous positions of this type--which are at bottom half truths designed to conceal the intrinsic reality of the situation--usually occurs when an attempt is being made to give the world community the impression that the "Third World" is a cohesive bloc confronting an industrialized North which is exploiting it uniformly and methodically. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro is undoubtedly correct when he attempts to classify the problem of the energy crisis among those problems which require global solutions even though--in his opinion--they are a function of North-South understanding. Although he did not say so, he could have illustrated his thesis by citing the lack of efficiency with which the U.S. Government, for example, is dealing with the problem, in that through its heavy consumption it is allowing the radical leaders of OPEC to blame the industrialized

countries for the future scarcity of petroleum and consequent current rise in petroleum prices. What has perhaps not occurred to the foreign minister is that by making North-South relations the "alpha and omega" of relations among nations he is saddling the waters and leading observers to believe that Brazilian diplomacy is out of touch with reality when it equates--as if they were closely related--the expenditures of the superpowers on their nuclear arsenals with the overall foreign debt of the developing countries of the socialist bloc, and so forth.

The North-South problem is a serious problem (and we feel it distinctly in our trade-and-services balance with many of the industrialized countries, that is to say the Western countries of the North), but it will not be solved by rhetorically proclaiming the impact of the "Third World" on international political decisions, as if that "world" were capable of presenting a united front. The possibility does exist, to be sure, for the "Third World" to form a united front against the industrialized countries in North-South negotiations; but in the practice of relations among nations the "Third World" is so divided and obeys so many imperatives--and some countries suffer such unseemly exploitation by others (witness OPEC's relationship with the "Third World")--that one cannot hope it will be able as a bloc to have an influence on the decisions of the "great powers," not to mention the "superpowers," be they nuclear powers or oil powers.

The Brazilian foreign minister demands participation for the countries of the "Third World." Would the governments of these nations, however, be disposed to assume--in this disturbed world--the responsibilities inherent in the decision-making power they demand? Or to sacrifice, in the sphere of armaments industries--what they want the North to do for them with respect to their own armed establishments? Brazil--whether the Foreign Ministry likes it or not--has interests today that do not permit it to employ the rhetoric that is so dear to the galleries.

10992

CSO: 3001

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE MADRIGAL DISCUSSES OPPONENTS, PROSPECTS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 9

[Interview with Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The electoral race in which the prize is the presidency of the republic has already begun in the Unity coalition.

And one of the men ready to take up the vanguard banner in the Unity is Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.

Attorney Madrigal states that he proposes to promote profound changes in national life to contribute to the material and spiritual development of Costa Ricans. To decide among various alternatives. To choose the best. To make choices freeing the country from the ominous perplexity which it is experiencing. He says he feels he is the right man to unite the country, which is the main thing. Now as always he feels the need to take up the challenge, says Madrigal, whose opinions are reflected below.

[Question] Do you believe you are the right politician to unify the coalition rapidly enough after the convention to defeat Liberation candidate Luis A. Monge?

[Answer] The important thing is not that I believe it, but what the people believe about me. And according to the statements I am receiving constantly from various groups of citizens, I believe I am in an adequate position to unite the country, which is what interests me. Costa Rica urgently requires a rebirth of confidence which can establish a national purpose through consensus. In these very difficult times only the firm will of Costa Rican citizens, concretely reflected in a political movement with a great mystique, can play the role which in other countries, unfortunately for them, is filled by the army. My intention is for us to overcome the crisis here and avoid all the reefs by means of a civic effort in which we dedicate ourselves to producing in all sectors in order to enrich the country spiritually and materially.

[Question] Why do you aspire to the presidency of the republic?

[Answer] I am a man who has taken up the challenge and faced difficult circumstances when I believed there was something to be done. When I judged it

necessary to draft an organic plan to provide housing for people of limited resources, I and others of my friends sponsored the INVU [National Institute of Housing and City Planning] law until we got it passed. Later the same thing happened when I believed industry in Costa Rica needed to be developed. Then when a true dialog pursued through the press was wanted, and so on. Costa Rica has vast problems facing it, and as I have already told you on other occasions, I was born here and have had deep spiritual satisfaction. I completed my education and have advanced in my work. Therefore I believe I can make my contribution to the country if it can be useful. I believe that all Costa Ricans, each in his own position, should struggle to fulfill their duty to overcome all the difficulties confronting the country.

[Question] Who do you regard as your main adversary in the struggle among factions?

[Answer] Any one of them. They all say they will win.

[Question] It is said that currently Calderon Fournier controls the assembly of the PUP [People's Union Party] and the DC [Christian Democrats], in addition to his own party. Don't you believe these factors put you in a precarious situation?

[Answer] The control of these two assemblies by a third party or another potential candidate presents a problem in that he would thus win more votes on the resolutions in the leading bodies of these parties, but no more than that. However, this should be avoided in order to achieve a true balance within the coalition. The PUP should be returned to its legitimate representatives, or else a formula should be sought to convert it into the body originally planned to unite the wills of the other parties. But as it is it is an eminently neutral body. Moreover, individuals familiar with electoral matters believe that if the DC supports a faction, it should then surrender its right to an independent vote in the leading bodies of the coalition, because they have already, in exchange for the arrangement on deputies' seats and public posts reached with the Calderon faction, become a part of it. All of these factors should be discussed before we can feel that we can act within Unity with reciprocal and adequate guarantees.

[Question] What do you believe are the mechanisms which should be adopted to return the PUP to its original leaders?

[Answer] There is a legal aphorism which says that things are undone as they are done. It remains for the gentlemen in the political leadership of Unity to apply it.

[Question] Recently there has been talk of an electoral reform in the congress, presumably in exchange for the payment in cash of the political debt. Do you believe, first of all, that a merger is something negotiable? Secondly, do you believe that the argument that the payment of the debt by the state makes the parties independent and frees them from the clutches of the moneylenders is valid?

[Answer] In fact, the proposed amendment of Article 62 of the electoral code has been pending in the Legislative Assembly for a long time. Suddenly, under pressure from us to return the PUP, interest sprang up in some circles in creating the

Unity party, in order to do which it was necessary to proceed with the reforms allowing the merger of the four parties. Through Don Jose Joaquin Trejos, who made a public statement, we have learned that Calderon told him some of his delegates had held private meetings with PLN [National Liberation Party] delegates to arrange payment of the political debt in advance in cash, in exchange for which the PLN would provide the votes necessary for the merger. The rest of us Unity deputies were not even informed of this matter. I thought this negotiation was unfortunate and I said so without hesitation. It does not seem natural that at a time when bank credit for producers is in short supply and in many cases is not extended out of fear that currency issues, as is logical, will increase inflation, one hundred and some million will be allocated in public credit, either by lowering the production categories or else by issuing currency. Either of these two things seems to me undesirable. It is true that state aid in covering certain of the costs of a political campaign can help a given party to free itself from the moneylenders who would exploit the need for money for the campaign. But I do not agree in advance payment, because it has lent itself to a series of immoral acts and improper negotiations to which I have consistently been opposed.

[Question] There is talk on all sides of the need for dialog in order to deal with the problems of the country. To what do you attribute the lack of capacity in the country to form groups with sufficient authority to discuss and deal with the crisis?

[Answer] I believe that the word dialog has been used lightly. What is needed is to work and to produce on the basis of a concrete and logical plan. A well-founded plan in which the country can place full confidence would give rise to the consensus which we have been seeking on ethereal and vague levels. Crisis is dealt with by means of an ordered plan, a complex of very fertile ideas rallying the national will and gaining the necessary strength to overcome it.

[Question] What are your ideas about what you would do in government if you win power?

[Answer] It would be necessary to give the government itself greater cohesion, to make an effort so clear that it is absolutely certain that there is not the slightest corruption. A great effort should be pursued to turn Costa Rica back toward the rural sector in order to achieve integral development of the farm zones, with industrial processing of many of their products. And in saying integral, I am not merely referring to the material aspects, but the educational and cultural aspects as well, in order to give our development a truly human content.

At the same time I believe we must undertake a great crusade for national education, strengthening all the good which has been done in the past and promoting the changes which are needed to ensure education in the rural sectors which will incorporate the people in their environment, which will teach them to live. And in general, we need a change in education to proceed with training adolescents and an effort in university education of a sort which seeks excellence in academic life. Finally, I believe that the country needs a little more order and discipline in order to achieve greater efficiency in the results and the efforts made. Above and beyond all this, uniting these purposes, there must be a firm and constant effort to awaken confidence and faith in the individual in order to resolve a moral crisis

which is aggravating the economic and political problems and making their solution more difficult.

[Question] It has recently been stated that Calderon, despite his youth, is a man among those engaged in the struggle for the Unity nomination who has the most political experience. Do you believe that it is experience or the advantage of being the son of such an individual as Dr Calderon Guardia which has put him where he is?

[Answer] I do not want to voice any opinions now about the comrades competing in this struggle. I believe that it must be their fellow citizens who assess, reveal and point out the virtues and shortcomings of each one, their achievements and errors.

[Question] Are there great differences in the way you and the rest of the potential Unity candidates view things?

[Answer] Differences of opinion among individuals are a natural thing. It is very possible that each of us or at least a majority have various viewpoints on different problems.

[Question] Since the DC has given support to the Calderon faction, do you believe that an ideological alliance has been achieved which might possibly threaten the efforts to give unity a social Christian ideology, the basis for a single, ideological and permanent party?

[Answer] A philosophy need not necessarily be the monopoly of a group. Nothing prevents us from adopting aspects of Social Christian thinking and applying their principles to our problems. Therefore, to me the labels are not essential. In any case as I have already said, the alliance which developed between the DC and the Calderon faction is yet another alliance based on some deputies' seats, some possible posts in the public administration, and not the formation of an ideologically structured party.

[Question] Do you believe that being an independent deputy and as a result having been involved in few government affairs gives you an advantage over Calderon and engineer Mendez Mata, who were cabinet members and thus responsible for the errors which occurred in their respective ministries?

[Answer] The government, like any government, has had its successes and failures. As an independent deputy I have sought to recognize the successes and support them, and to report the errors and combat them. It is the people of Costa Rica who have placed their confidence in me to whom I must answer for my conduct.

[Question] What makes you believe you will win at the convention?

[Answer] The overwhelming response of the people.

[Question] And what makes you believe you can win the election?

[Answer] The fact that I believe that I can unite the country. Costa Rica needs to feel united, so that we all have confidence in each other and can all work for a single purpose.

[Question] You are frequently criticized as being an aristocrat incapable of eating "anything" in humble homes and with the people. What would you say against these statements designed to leave an impression?

[Answer] They are absolutely false. I am not at all an aristocrat, and on the contrary, I get along very well with the peasants. I have had real bonds of friendship with them. Those who have accompanied me on my travels can testify to this.

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U.S. INTERNATIONAL LAW 'VIOLATIONS' DESCRIBED

Introduction to Study

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO in English Jan-Dec 78 pp 261-264

[Article by Professor Miguel A. D'Estefero Pisani]

[Text] This paper includes seven chapters and conclusions. As pointed out in chapter I about "Antecedents," a study of such nature must begin by the previous historical analysis of the Cuban/north-american relationships, because of the violations have an historical sequence which corresponds with the Cuban people struggle-development for its independence along more than a century and, the purposes that the United States always encouraged regarding Cuba. It's a matter of relationships distinguished by United States violations against the international law of its epoch regarding Cuba, that the Cuban Revolution triumph intensifies, at the same time that we reached our really and definitive independence.

Then the following premises have been established: 1) the history of the United States positions regarding Cuba proceeds inclusive the north-american Union existence itself; 2) the relationships between the United States and Cuba were established on the base of three principles that have a north-american origin: the Monroe doctrine, the "manifested destiny" and the "mature fruit" policy. The United States pursued, regarding Cuba, foreign policy ruler: the coveted territories by United States must remain on the weakest hands while the United States cannot take them; that is, we must stay a Spanish colony while we don't pass to the United States hands by annexation, purchasing or Spain concession. The fact that Cuba was free and independent was a deep contradiction for them. The Cuban people had a decadent enemy: Spain, and a growing enemy: the United States. Under the pseudo-republic and up to the revolutionary triumph, the first January 1959, we were still subjected to this enemy.

In Chapter II "The Aggressions," after explaining its concept the many forms that can be united from them are brought: political, ideological, economic and armed aggressions. The yankee imperialism policy against the revolutionary Cuba is nourished by aggressions' chain of any order, by any mean and under any pretext as for the United States, which this paper systematizes.

The political aggression has been carried out through the most different and insolent ways of intervention in the Cuban internal affairs, the transformation of this country embassy in Cuba in a spying, conspiracy and subversion center, in diplomatical

oppression of any kind and, finally the diplomatic relationships' rupture with Cuba. The Cuban and North-American relationships' chronology from 1959 speaks by itself.

The ideological oppression is which is produced by means of refuge, hospitality and helping to war criminals, to deserters and contra-revolutionaries, trying to organize them and finance them in their activities against Cuba; the economic aggression is a chapter too extended to be collected in a little space, as revolutionary Cuba is an specially illustrative example of the unilateral, arbitrary and criminal measures of such aggressions made by United States; the military aggression is presented in many ways used by the United States against Cuba, by means of armed aggressions promotion and payment, by maritime and air space violations, by terrorism and piracy brutal actions, the use of military bases and other installations in the United States and other countries accomplices of yankee villainy against Cuba, including the "quarantine," the Playa Giron invasion and the use of the Guantanamo naval base, under Cuban soil, pulled out from our fatherland at the beginning of this century. Other aggressions forms are given, including the transnational enterprises activities, that whether they cannot exploit us from inside they attack us from outside. The Cuban answer is given so as to state its consequent position.

Chapter II is referred to "the coercitive means" (that is an aggression too, but in the Cuban case it requires an apart and previous chapter). Then, the "reprisals" are focused, as an aggressive and infringer excuse used by the United States; the "quarantine" resolved against Cuba during the so-called 1962 "October crisis" which Fidel defined as "a war action in a peace epoch;" the claimed "legitimate defense;" the intervention manifested in each step of the United States, presided by an openly interventionist purpose; the Guantanamo naval base which joins to its coercitive presence the big quantity of violations that took place from this base; and the thesis of the United States "self security."

Chapter IV, titled "The OAS: procedure and guilty" is focused starting from the fact that the best way to follow the imperialism steps is following the traces of their accomplices and besides the OAS is the instrument that lets know the yankee imperialism steps in our Latinamerican countries to understand what the masters and the lackeys can do, when the panamericanism made in USA is analysed. Seven pretexts that shape the OAS behavior against Cuba from 1959 are given, that is: 1) the "anti-communism" principle-allegation; 2) the "incompatibility" thesis between marxism-leninism and the OAS; 3) the pretended Cuban actions that were qualified as "characteristics of aggression;" 4) the exclusion of Cuba from the OAS; 5) the rupture of diplomatic, consular and economic relationships on the Cuban part; 6) the interventionist contrarrevolutionary "extortion;" 7) the "warning" to the revolutionary Cuba; the OAS behavior in the "October crisis" is analysed.

The OAS principles and mechanisms are rudely violated giving to the United States the possibility of complicity, but even the more servile representatives of the OAS cannot hide the fact that they are definitively in a crisis and are without future. The chapter is completed by a large chronology for the OAS servilism and for the Cuban answer.

Chapter V, "Simple International delinquency," states that the imperialism is not only the author of crimes and the violator of international principles and rules,

but the author of many manifestations of simple international delinquency, in the pseudo-judicial or anti-judicial structure where it moves, which is it manifested in a direct way or through the organisms as the CIA and the other official agencies. It is analysed how the yankee imperialism has dusted the piracy and terrorism in the Paleontology Museum of the International Penal Law, in order to use them as action methods against Cuba; and look the CIA as the international crime agency, by analysing the crime committed against the civil Cuban airplane made explode by the CIA and their accomplices in the air over the Caribbean island of Barbadoes. In the other hand, the more vile transgressions against the life of the Commandant in Chief, comrade Fidel Castro.

Chapter VI considers "The principles" to deepen in the sovereignty with the chronology of violations committed by the United States; the peaceful coexistence, the independence, the selfdetermination and the fact of the Cuban solidarity with the national liberation struggles; it studies the process of nationalisations made by the revolutionary Cuba, and then after developing the aspect referred to Cuba and its principles policy, the United States policies, without principles, is developed, which it is more concretely a policy against the principles.

Chapter VII titled "United States-Cuba relationships: conditions and principles," and takes the Cuban relationships with the other States, the "conditions" that the United States pretended to impose to Cuba in order to render normal relationship including the trying to be the Cuban "creditor" when it results obviously the debtor of our country, and the real criteria analysis to our relationships, by fixing that the United States policy without and against the principles has conducted it to supposing that Cuba will negotiate its principles. As Fidel observed, if the United States government be engaged in a blackmail and oppression policy "as the same way that we fought against five presidents of the United States we will fight against the sixth president of the United States." A chronology of the Cuban and the United States positions on the relationships between both countries is given.

The research concludes giving forty conclusions that include the yankee imperialism aggressions' disposition and overtaking and the yankee imperialism endless guilty record that could completely tire their attorney-generals and judges. That is the pages, humiliating and impotent at the same time, of the United States violations against the Revolutionary Cuba at the light of the International Public Law and is the Cuban people heroic answer.

Conclusions Given

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO in Spanish Jan-Dec 78 pp 169-184

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] VII. Conclusions

1. As our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel, said, /the history of these revolutionary years "is the history of Yankee imperialist acts against our country,/ of a people that has had to defend its achievements incessantly."
2. We live in a society of workers, and Marx and Engels already said /that it is the task of workers "to be admitted to the secrets of international politics."/

Lenin maintained that the problem of foreign policy and international relations "is a central issue."

3. Analysis of imperialist actions allows us to become familiar with them, judge them, denounce them and condemn them better; /learning how imperialists think and act in view of international law is also a way to help combat and defeat imperialism./

4. The actions committed by Yankee imperialism against Revolutionary Cuba are /a summary of what is a constant in imperialism, / characterized by aggression, a lack of respect for any principles, and the systematic and flagrant violation of international law and practice. It is a good idea to analyse all this, moreover, because it allows us to learn how far imperialism goes, /but also to what extent it is possible that the firm resolve of a people will triumph, / along with internationalist solidarity for their struggle.

5. The study of the United States' violations against our country, to a great extent, serves to measure the scope of the United States' violations in Latin America, and the degree to which imperialism has used the entire continent against Cuba. It also gives an indication of how these actions have been paid for in the form of plundering and scorn for Latin America. Thus, Cuba's attitude has resulted in our triumph, and that of Latin America's future, because the history of U.S. relations with the peoples of Latin America is the history of all kinds of abuses against our people. /At every moment, in every situation, there has been a Yankee interpretation, and a wide range of pretexts to justify Yankee aggressions. / They have created what the Second Declaration of Havana calls "an apparatus of force, political pretexts and pseudolegal instruments. . ."

6. /Cuba has historically been the victim of U.S. influence on the destiny of our country/ "Cuba," asserted Mariel, "should become independent from Spain and the United States," and he warned with striking perception that the main objective of the liberation revolution was "for Cuba's independence to put a timely end to U.S. expansion in the Antilles, and prevent the United States from gaining in force and taking over our lands in America."

7. Thus, this paper must necessarily look at the past, because as Comrade Fidel said on 10 October 1968 at La Denajagua, "/we would not even be able to understand Marxism, we would not even be able to call ourselves Marxists, if we did not begin by understanding the very process of our revolution, / and the development process of the consciousness and revolutionary and political thought of our country for 100 years. If we do not understand that, we can know nothing of politics. And of course, we have remained lamentably ignorant of many historical facts for a long time. If those who entered into alliances here with the imperialists were interested in hiding the history of Cuba, eclipsing the heroism, extraordinary merit, ideas and example set by our heroes, those who really have an interest in revealing that history, in learning that history, in finding those roots, in revealing those truths, are we revolutionaries."

Furthermore, as Comrade Fidel said, "/. . . revolution is the fruit of 100 years of struggle, / it is the result of the development of the political movement, of a revolutionary consciousness, armed with the most modern political thought, armed with the most modern and scientific concept of society, history and economics: Marxist-Leninism. This weapon has completed the legacy, the arsenal of our revolution

and the history of our country." And that idea is confirmed with the additional idea "of the nation that has existed since it came to life amid the blood of those who rose up here on 10 October 1868, the nation that was founded on that tradition, the nation that began its ascent and its awareness, that had the good fortune to have such extraordinary men as thinkers and combatants. And no one here today can say that we have seen the last of them. Now we are no longer just the nation that abolished slavery 100 years ago; /now we are no longer the last ones to abolish slavery, that is, man's ownership of man; now we are the first on this continent to have abolished the exploitation of man by man./"

In the report to the First Party Congress 7 years later, Fidel was to complete his thought, stating: "For that reason, if a revolution in 1868, to be considered a revolution, had to begin with the freeing of the slaves, in 1959 if a revolution wanted to be called by that name, it had the basic obligation to free the wealth monopolized by a minority that exploited it to its own benefit, to free society from the monopoly of wealth whereby a minority exploited man. What was the difference between a slave's shack in 1868 and a salaried worker's shack in 1958?"

8. To analyze the current aggressions by the United States against Revolutionary Cuba requires an analysis of past U.S. aggressions against Cuba, because there is a close relationship between the two situations. /The Cuban revolution did indeed provoke a sharp intensification of the aggressions,/ which are even more serious considering that in the past century many of these actions were not recognized under International Public law as they are today.

9. That concept of our history, our people and their struggle, and of the development of international law, is very prevalent in the words spoken by Comrade Fidel on 1 May 1964: "Because the rights that this nation has won. . . are not a privilege that has been granted us; they are rights that were conquered by fighting! We did not win those rights in a lottery, nor by chance; they are the result of history, the result of the life of a nation. /And we know how to keep and defend the rights we have won./"

As stated in the preamble of our Socialist Constitution, we are "the heirs and successors of the creative effort and the traditions of combativeness, perseverance, heroism and sacrifice forged by our forefathers."

10. /The country which 100 long years ago refused to recognize the belligerence of those patriots of '68 who won independence with machetes in hand, is the same country which later recognized all the traitors and lackeys in our homeland, the same one which two decades ago broke off relations with Revolutionary Cuba./ During our wars of independence the United States ignored and persecuted our patriots and our governments at arms; that country always recognized the successive native lackeys in puppet Cuba, except for the nationalist-style government that lasted for 100 days in 1933-1934; later it broke off relations with liberated Cuba, while it hastened to recognize a counterrevolutionary "government" in exile.

11. On 30 August 1962 President Kennedy answered a question about the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine in light of the world situation and that of Cuba, by saying: "The Monroe Doctrine today means to me what it has meant since it was announced by Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams; that is, that we firmly oppose any intervention by a foreign power in the Western Hemisphere. For that reason we oppose

what is happening in Cuba today; for that reason we have suspended trade with Cuba; and for that reason we are working with the Organization of American States and in other ways to isolate the communist threat in Cuba; for that reason we will continue fighting and devoting a great deal of our attention and efforts to this issue." /Obviously Kennedy's thoughts were hemmed in by geographic fatalism, manifest destiny and Monroeism, which are now museum pieces in Latin American history./

12. /Imperialist soothsayers never predicted the glorious dawning of 1 January 1959./ On that day, we began to expose once and for all that imperialism, the treacherous Pan-Americanism, its ringleaders and its mechanisms.

13. /The litany of aggressions by the United States against Cuba goes on and on./ To be sure, paraphrasing Marx, we could say that the Yankee phariseism exudes lies from its pores. Thus, by way of example, we recall that on 27 October 1959 a State Department communique from Washington said that "the Cuban Government can rest assured that the United States Government will continue to investigate with diligence, taking all measures allowed by law;" referring to the air piracy against our country, and specifically that day, the Cuban accusation that the deserter Dias Ians had bombed Havana from the north. The note from the United States added, "At the same time, the United States Government cannot but indignantly reject any inference that the United States Government, authorities or people have supported or permitted illegal activities against the Cuban Government." But the "indignation" of the State Department stemmed not from the "inference," but from irrefutable proof of its misdeeds; in the case in question, the deserter himself publicly acknowledged in the United States that the planes used in the action were based in Florida.

The aggression has taken another form, in that not only has it been practiced by the federal government and congress of that country, as well as judicial and mere state officials, but we have also been victimized by sheriffs such as those that appeared in the movie Westerns.

14. The United States not only has committed all kinds of violations against Cuba, but has had the audacity to accuse Cuba of having been an accomplice./ Thus, on 5 July 1960 the United States Government declared that "the intervention in and appropriation of these refineries (referring to those which were taken over by the Cuban Government for refusing to process Soviet oil imported by our country) constitute one more proof and confirmation of the execution of an inexorable plan of /economic aggression by the Cuban Government,/ designed to destroy the traditional commercial relations and investments between Cuba and the real world." Thanks to Yankee magic, Cuba became the economic aggressor; the victimizer, not the victim; and a few months later Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said that the blockade against Cuba was a self-defense measure, and that the United States "had done nothing in its relations with Cuba but /react to Cuban aggression./"

15. /The United States broke the record for coercive measures in Cuba./ One does not have to go very far to find Yankee coercion on our very soil: /The USA liberators/ soon established the Guantanamo naval base, against the will of our people. They forced it upon us with illegal and null agreements, to turn it into a nest of conspiracy, subversion, espionage and aggression. Add to that the repeated violation of our sea and air sovereignty and piracy in its most medieval forms. The quarantine of October 1962 is one of the most shameless and piratical coercive acts ever committed against a sovereign nation in the history of international relations.

Those who have never accepted a precise definition of aggression in international law made assertions about our aggression; those who have never accepted a formulation of international security talk of "their security" as a pretext to threaten our country.

16. /The United States combined its own villainy with the complicity of its "Pan-American" marionettes, who danced on the puppet strings of the OAS;/ but in addition, to plot the vain attempt to show that Cuba was "a serious threat to Latin America," and that Washington was not reacting out of fear for the United States, but out of fear for Latin America, as evidence of the worst kind of paternalism. The Cuban Revolution has played the part of victim of all the violations of international public law in the name of hemispheric peace and security, perpetrated by the United States throughout the continent.

17. /Latin American countries have never accepted the "Monroe Doctrine,"/ if only because it is neither a doctrine nor the product of Monroe; internationally, it is not just a unilateral declaration by the United States, formulated at a given moment and interpreted always in accordance with what that country perceived to be its interests. Thus, nearly a century after its birth then President Woodrow Wilson stated that it was a United States declaration that "if certain things happen, the United States will do certain things. . ." In 1923 Secretary of State Hughes stated that the United States "reserves the right to define, interpret and apply it."

But on 14 July 1960 President Eisenhower maintained the validity of the Monroe Doctrine in the case of the Soviet declaration of support for the Cuban people, warning that "today this doctrine is upheld by the Pan-American security system contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance." Then the successive illegal assemblies of the OAS were held; thus the Eighth Consultation Meeting was held, alleging the existence of threats to peace and the independence of the American states, but there was no indication of what events justified the fear. An agenda was cooked up in which there was no aggression, aggressor or victim; there, what was not a crime and was not considered as such was condemned. Cuba was not even present. However, /what was considered to be a crime was exempt from punishment; this crime was committed repeatedly, and is specifically condemned by international law: Yankee imperialist aggression./

18. This and much more has been perpetrated by the United States and its lackeys. For our part, as Comrade Fidel has said, "/our people have the pride and satisfaction of having played our role, having fulfilled our duty in the face of imperialism;/ we can take satisfaction and pride in the fact that we fought not only for our destiny, but also to prevent other Latin American peoples from having to endure the circumstances that we had to undergo." In August 1974, he said before the Federation of Cuban Women: "In view of the imperialist crime and humiliation, the only response is a valiant gesture. That is what historians will write in the future: What governments were brave enough to make a valiant gesture at that time?"

19. The failure of the United States and its lackeys would come eventually. Revolutionary Cuba would develop and progress increasingly; and /they began to talk of restoring relations and "ending sanctions against Cuba."/ In that regard, Comrade Fidel said, "/Sanctions against whom? Who is really being sanctioned? Who

should be sanctioned?/ The Yankee imperialists and the puppet governments that were accomplices in the aggressions against Cuba!" And Fidel added, "Morally and historically, the only ones to be sanctioned are they! And of course we cannot--nor can anyone--lift those moral and historic sanctions against imperialism and its henchmen."

20. /The Yankee violators did not hesitate to travel the road of mere common crime on the international level,/ by means and resources that are all too well known; there is the CIA with its interminable, macabre index card file of crime. It is true that its agents, its confidential informers, its clients, its "operatives," its brothels, its centers of "study," its courses for terrorists and its casinos have failed to bring down the Cuban Revolution, although they have brought grief and pain to our people.

21. /The endless rap sheet of Yankee imperialism would tax the patience even of their own prosecutors and judges;/ in this voluminous file we can find plots against our leaders, skyjackings, or the seizure of Cuban fishing boats. In May 1976 Comrade Fidel said, on the occasion of the kidnapping of a group of Cuban fishermen: "And if the problem of skyjacking was solved in the world, it was not Yankee imperialism but the Cuban Revolution itself that adopted the necessary measures to put an end to a problem that was plaguing all of humanity. But our commitment is not eternal. If the Yankees think that Cuba should do its part while the counterrevolutionary 'gusanos,' directly or indirectly led by the CIA, are free to engage in acts of terrorism and can attack our fishing boats, as they have already done once, our commitment to fight against skyjacking will not last. That commitment will depend on what the United States Government does to prevent these crimes from being committed with impunity against our fishermen or against our diplomatic representatives."

Six months later the sabotage of the Cuban airliner in Barbados took place, and the Cuban response to that abominable crime by the CIA, that is by the United States, was in line with the dignity of our nation and our revolution.

22. /Revolutionary Cuba has maintained a consistent policy of principles, principles/ which it has not abandoned, violated or negotiated. "Our policy," Comrade Fidel has said, "is not a policy of aggression against anyone. Our policy is not a policy of intervention in the affairs of other nations. Of course, it is another thing for Cuba to set an example. It is another thing for Cuba to teach a lesson to other nations."

23. /Cuba's international policy of principles confronts imperialism, which does not comprehend what a policy of principles is; imperialism contains a deeply rooted contradiction with any principle./

The United States does not practice a policy of principles, with regard to Cuba or with regard to the principles Cuba stands for; the United States, in threatening Cuba, is violating international law; because Cuba is free, and also because Cuba adheres to the principles of international law for itself and other nations. The United States violates the United Nations Charter; Cuba obeys it. The United States has turned its back on history; Cuba is with history. It is not that the United States and Cuba are incompatible because we have different systems of government, but because we adhere to principles against which the United States consistently acts.

24. /Revolutionary Cuba has clearly stated its willingness to seek ways to resolve its differences with the United States, but the United States has acted outside of and above international law,/ the United Nations Charter and its bilateral obligations, resorting to the use of threats or force as a means to resolve its differences, and assuming an arbitrary and illegal policy of all kinds of violations. Given that policy, as Fidel said on 1 May 1964, "no theory, no doctrine, no revolutionary principle obliges us to put up with that."

25. Concerning relations between Cuba and the United States, Cuba has urged them when the United States could erroneously believe that the revolution was undergoing unsurmountable difficulties, created by that country's aggression; now Cuba is still willing to negotiate, and the United States cannot have the slightest doubt of the strength of our revolution. /Before they did not want to negotiate with Cuba because they thought they could crush us; now they think they can negotiate with Cuba from imperialist positions./ They were wrong then; now they are wrong again.

26. The United States violated international law when it did not recognize us during our quest for independence and later when it broke off relations with Revolutionary Cuba; afterwards, when it tried to impose conditions for not assaulting us, and now when it is trying to impose conditions for restoring the relations it discontinued, it is still violating the law. The fact that the United States is trying to subject the restoration of relations to illegal conditions is evidence of a serious violation of international law, especially considering that the rupture of ties with our country was totally lacking in juridical validity.

/They also violated international law when they resorted to force and crime, and are doing so now through pharisaism and neo-Monroism. They have forgotten that that is a thing of the past./

27. /The issue of the restoration of ties is linked to that of the settling of accounts for the actions for which both parties are responsible./

In the United States there has been pressure to include among "the conditions" Revolutionary must meet in order to resume relations, the matter of indemnization for the alleged losses suffered and the supposed claims to be stipulated.

Although any nation has the right to rescue its wealth and resources and to nationalize, elements which have already been analyzed and developed within the strictest framework of international law, without ignoring the principles upon which these rights are based, in the United States electronic computer systems have been put to work to total the compensation "which we owe," in pesos and centavos. Some details are overlooked, such as: 1) our inalienable right to act in accordance with and adapt ourselves to what has been recognized by international law, such as the recovery of resources as an effective weapon for defending sovereignty and the existence and development of nations, and the promotion of the struggle against foreign occupation, exploitation and aggression; 2) the recognition that "nations have the right to the restitution of a complete compensation for the exploitation, depletion and damages caused to their natural resources and other wealth, in accordance with the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the Declaration of Dakar," as established in the declaration of the Fifth Conference

of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1970; 3) the fact that in any negotiation between our states, consideration must be given to the following substantial deductions: a) the damages inflicted upon us by the various aggressive policies practiced against Cuba; b) the economic blockade that has been carried out for decades in the most arbitrary, brutal and strict manner; c) the enormous profits reaped for more than a half century of puppet regimes controlled by American enterprises, including the mockery of internal legislation, extortion and the socio-economic conditions that such actions led to among the Cuban people; d) the damages resulting from the sabotage and piracy committed by the counterrevolutionaries against the people and property of our country, whose financing, organization and execution were admittedly contributed to by the United States; and e) the measures to freeze Cuban assets in dollars that were deposited in U.S. banks, and the embargoed properties, stocks and real estate.

/The American computers should be ready to convert what they assume is an "asset" into a "liability."/

28. /Only by starting from the premise of what Comrade Fidel has called "realistic and objective criteria which we can discuss, negotiate, and bargain, and we can have diplomatic relations between the United States and us," can we make any progress along that path./ As Comrade Fidel indicated to the People's Government National Assembly on 24 December 1977, "We are willing to negotiate, we repeat, but we stress here, in our Congress, in front of the entire Cuban nation, that official negotiations cannot take place until the United States Government has rectified fundamentally the blockade policy. It is not a question of counting the steps that each side should take. If measures were to be used, the other side would still have a long way to go before approaching what international justice demands. /It is a question of negotiating on an equal footing, and we have already said that for us the blockade is a knife in the back,/ and we will never accept such a negotiating position."

29. /The United States was neither stingy nor remiss in giving us revolutionary lessons,/ as clearly demonstrated in numerous notes and declarations by its highest officials. They repeated that we had "betrayed the Cuban revolution." On 8 April 1960 President Eisenhower, in a letter answering a group of Chilean students, for the first time expressed the idea of "the betrayal of the revolutionary ideals by the Cuban Government;" and in the "White Book" published by the State Department on 3 April 1961, Cuba is accused of having betrayed "its own revolution" through our leaders. It added: "We request once more that the Castro regime break off its ties with the international communist movement, that it return to the original purposes that led so many brave men to the Sierra Maestra, and that it restore the integrity of the Cuban Revolution. If it does not heed this call, we are certain that the Cuban people, with their passion for liberty, will continue struggling for a free Cuba." That was 2 weeks before the aggression at Playa Giron. The United States had only to become the official interpreter of the Cuban Revolution and take it upon itself to tell us what that revolution's ideals were. It would appear that we were enacting the plot of a science fiction best seller; but no, the United States took the liberty of giving us official lessons in revolution.

30. No one would think of departing from the assumption that a state has no right or duty to defend its fundamental national rights. Cuba, to defend its rights and to denounce Yankee imperialist violations, has resorted to all legal means; it has

appealed to world opinion and international organizations; as Fidel said, "Our people responded overwhelmingly to every aggression by imperialism."

Soon afterwards another circumstance arose, in that the counterrevolutionary groups from Cuba undertook to threaten, slander and engage in terrorist acts against aircraft, buildings and other Venezuelan property in the United States, of course with the acquiescence--at least-- of the CIA.

In this manner, in the analysis of the many violations committed by the United States against Cuba, we must consider how the interests of other states are often affected.

35. /Not all is "positive" for imperialism as a result of the violations and international crimes against our country. The crimes and the criminals, as actions and people that were organized, paid and directed, have turned against that country./ The professional criminals and subversives, whom Comrade Fidel has called "the most outstanding students of the CIA," have turned into a boomerang that is now turning against them.

In fact, as Comrade Fidel observed, "The CIA showed them how to handle explosives, the CIA showed them how to use the tools of death; and now even the CIA and the United States police forces are sometimes unable to control them." It is true, reasons Fidel, "that the counterrevolution has performed misdeeds abroad against our diplomatic representatives, but the crimes committed within the United States amount to more than is being done outside the United States at this time."

Fidel has turned to the question of air piracy, stating: "We recall, for example, when the imperialists invented skyjacking against Cuba. The first planes in the world to be hijacked were Cuban airliners. Amid applause and great praise, the hijackers were recognized /in that hotbed of crime that is imperialist society,/ which began to produce its own skyjackers. Eventually, there came a time when up to two or three Yankee planes hijacked in a space of hours would land at the airport in Havana in one day." By the same token, piracy and terrorism turned against the United States, and Fidel said in that regard, "And there they have it: now the Cuban counterrevolutionary terrorists, whom they trained, want to run the United States, to bomb American businesses that have ties with Cuba or the airlines that want to fly to Cuba. /They are now biting the Yankee hand that fed them!"/

But the United States' blunders do not end even there. It is well known, and it has been proven and confessed by the executive and legislative branches of the government, that the CIA is operating on all continents, using everything from plastic explosives to brothels; the scandals have been notorious, and the list of CIA agents includes individuals from all walks of life, including monarchs, political leaders, philosophers and gangsters (on a part-time basis). There is no need to go into what this means. But /other "Western" countries have learned the lesson and have organized their own CIAs to operate. . . in the United States./ The most recent and famous case is that of the South Korean CIA, with its actions designed to corrupt (if more corruption is possible) American politicians to the benefit of the Seoul regime. There is delicious irony in the fact that the United States is being contaminated with the initiatives taken by the Yankee CIA itself.

36. A detailed analysis of what relations with the United States have meant and continue to mean throughout more than a century and a half (including the period of our independence wars, the puppet republic and now the Cuban Revolution), reveals very clearly our willingness to normalize those relations within the framework of equality and mutual respect. It also reveals that the United States must be convinced that /"Just as we have fought against five presidents of the United States," as Fidel said, "we will continue to struggle against the sixth one."/

37. One thing has been made perfectly clear, and that is that /our attitude is backed up by our own resolve/ because as Comrade Fidel has stated, "This would not be a worthy nation if when it decided to defend its dignity and sovereignty it did so comfortably backed up by the forces of other countries; when it is a question of defending our own sovereignty and dignity, we do not consider how much strength the enemy has and how much we have. The only thing we consider is that we have the duty to defend that right." In view of all the dangers and aggression caused by the imperialists, Cuba has responded by putting into effect the factors that Fidel has specified: "(Acting) with intelligence and bravery. Bravery will not be lacking in intelligence, but intelligence will not be lacking in bravery either." He warned: "If the imperialists believe that they can intimidate us with shameless blackmail, with an exhibition of force, we say to them that /all power has a limit, and that limit lies where there is no fear./ That is the limit of any power!" Years later, in his report to the First Party Congress, Comrade Fidel said: "The United States might use all possible means to crush the Cuban Revolution, but its action would have no result but to accelerate the revolutionary process. The actions of the imperialists and the revolutionary response were inextricably linked to the development of events."

38. Fidel gives us an impeccable accounting of revolutionary development and the failure of the Yankee aggression in his report to the First Congress: "For those who wonder how it is possible that Cuba, 90 miles away from the United States, has managed to avoid a devastating war such as the one suffered by Vietnam 20,000 kilometers away, the facts explain it perfectly well. In general terms, it is like this: In the liberation war, they thought it was a simple matter of internal problems, and that Batista's army, with the help of Yankee advisers, could put down the rebellion. Then they did not even suspect the revolutionary potential. When they tried to maneuver a replacement of Batista and head off a revolutionary triumph, thinking they had plenty of time, the brilliant offensive of the Rebel Army at the end of 1958 surprised them. By 1 January 1959 there was no longer a mercenary army in Cuba. The diplomatic offensive, political pressure and brutal economic aggression that came later also failed. Subversion, armed counterrevolutionary bands, the attack at Playa Giron; the crushing of the invasion without giving the OAS time to intervene, the liquidation of the armed bands, and finally, obvious intentions to invade Cuba, the October crisis and the commitment not to undertake a direct military attack against our homeland. /Each of the fundamental steps that were taken or attempted by the imperialists came too late, and in every case there was gross underestimation of the Cuban people, their ability to resist and their combative spirit./ In this way our people, always displaying their resolve and heroic strength, supported by international revolutionary solidarity, spared themselves dangers which would have cost the lives of millions of Cuban sons and uncalculable material destruction."

All this confirmed what Fidel said on one occasion: /"Once more the dialectic of history has been demonstrated; once more revolutionary events and realities have shown how each action by our enemies has contributed to creating in our people a certain virtue and strength. We must say that without the implacable and criminal blockade unleashed by the imperialists against us, we would not have the revolutionary spirit our people have today."/

39. /These are the shameful, and at the same time impotent, actions taken by the United States against Revolutionary Cuba in violation of International Public Law./ And this is the heroic response of our people. We must add recognition for those who have extended their hands and hearts to us. In his historic report to the First Party Congress, Comrade Fidel said: "Our debt of gratitude to the glorious Party of the Soviet Union and its heroic people shall live forever in our hearts."

"In the solidarity shown for Cuba, a country thousands of miles away from the USSR, the internationalist dreams of Marx, Engels and Lenin were realized, and the immortal October Revolution left an indelible mark on the destiny of this continent. There will be many changes in the future; there will even be a time when U.S. capitalism will disappear, but our feelings of friendship toward the people who helped us in these decisive and critical years, when we were threatened with famine and extermination, shall be eternal. To that must be added our recognition of the people who paved the way for socialist revolution, and at the cost of millions of lives, freed the world from the scourge of fascism."

When the possibility of normalized relations between the United States and Cuba became apparent, Fidel said on 24 December 1977: "In this life, particularly in this revolutionary life, the most important thing is to be clear. The United States Government should be absolutely aware that /no improvement in relations between Cuba and the United States will alter in the slightest the close ties that link our people and our revolution with the Soviet Union./ The United States Government cannot pull out later, alleging fraud; no strategy along those lines would succeed. This is not just any government that can be bought or sold."

40. One day our national hero, Jose Marti, spoke of the "necessary war" against Spanish colonialism in our country; another day, the Cuban people, guided by Fidel, fought the "necessary war" against neocolonialism and tyranny; later, for nearly two decades, the Cuban Revolution has fought the "necessary struggle" to maintain sovereignty, independence and progress in our nation, and to hold the revolutionary torch on high.

/Now we are at the moment of the "necessary accounting,"/ with the same resolve with which we carried on the "necessary war" against Spanish colonialism first, the "necessary war" against neocolonialism and tyranny later, and the "necessary struggle" by our homeland against imperialist aggression. /This paper, which fundamentally or intentionally is just a systematic effort to document the violations by the United States and the Cuban revolutionary responses, represents an attempt to carry out the "necessary accounting."

Havana, 5 February 1978
Year of the Eleventh Festival

8926
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SOLAR ENERGY USED ON SPACE FLIGHT MISSION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Orlando Gomez: "'Caribe' Goes Into Outer Space To Use Solar Energy"]

[Text] On many occasions since the existence of this nation as a country, the University of Havana played a significant political, moral, etc., role, especially every time national dignity was insulted and when the rights of the people were denied by the bourgeois rulers in power at the particular time.

Now, on this exceptional occasion, when, for the first time, Cuba and a Cuban directly participate in a space flight together with the Soviet brothers, this event also constitutes a noteworthy moment in its institutional history in the service of human intelligence and progress as the University of Havana marks its bicentenary.

This center of higher learning in the capital provided this space flight with a group of valuable experiments whose executors are professors and technicians from its School of Physics and Mathematics. The investigations conducted by Cuban specialists in the most varied branches, for continuation or review under space conditions, is obvious proof of the technical knowledge achieved in Cuba and constitutes a demonstration of the fact that our investigators are employing strict scientific methods to solve complicated problems to the benefit of mankind.

The group of experiments, whose symbolic code name is "Caribe," was planned and carried out--and now supplemented during the orbital flight by the Soviet Union and Cuba--by the following team of specialists: Pedro Diaz Arencibia, candidate for the degree of doctor of sciences and experiment chief; masters of science Julio Vidal Larramendi, Ralph Romero Aromi, Elena Vigil Santos, and Octavio Calzadilla Amaya and technicians Francisco Sanchez Diaz and Carlos Arencibia del Risco.

"Caribe" Experiment Group

Research work was started in 1967 in the electronics of semiconductors at the old School of Physics of the University of Havana. These studies--some of which were the object of analysis during this space flight--continue to be conducted at the LIEES (Solid State Electronics Research Laboratory). This unit has provided very important material support for those experiments which Cuban physicists carried out.

The "Caribe" experiments are aimed at obtaining monocrystalline semiconductors (bodies with peculiar electrical conductivity) which, under conditions of cosmic weightlessness, scores of thousands of meters away from Earth, facilitate a precise determination of the parameters which characterize the process of crystallization (alloying) of those materials.

On Earth, this exact determination of the characteristics of monocrystalline semiconductors, such as Germanium (Ge), Gallium arsenide (Ga As), Gallium arsenide with aluminum (Ga Al As), zinc-indium-sulfur (Zn In₂ S₄) and others has not been possible due to the influence of the Earth's gravity on the process of union of their molecules so as to form more perfect crystals in those materials.

This is why it is hoped that the Cuban experiments in the field of solid-state physics [physics of solids], in this case, the procurement of new semiconductor materials for important use in technology, may contribute to a better knowledge of some alloys (combination of two or more metals) which, due to fusion in electrical furnaces, carried on board the spaceship, such as the SPLAV and CRISTAL, may be achieved there.

It is useful for the reader to know something about the basis of those materials and to consult with the experts in these various techniques; in this way it has been possible to obtain the best semiconductor lasers, electroluminescent diodes, solar cells, light modulators, light converters, and other presently known optical-electronic devices.

To give the reader just one example--since we have for many years been investigating in Cuba the use of solar energy to produce electrical energy--the solar cells, using an alloy of aluminum-gallium-arsenic, are capable of converting up to 25 percent of incident light energy into electricity.

The percentage figure just mentioned is considerable if we compare it to its immediate follow-on device, the silicon cell which today has only managed to yield 18 percent. Just one square centimeter of solar cell, made of aluminum-gallium-arsenic, supplies 40 amperes of electrical current when it is properly illuminated by the sun.

Thus, some of our experiments are quite novel because according to information available to us, they are being conducted for the first time under the conditions of orbital flight. These alloys, put together in outer space, will permit Cuban and Soviet specialists, among other benefits, to compare optical, mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties of the materials

investigated, both on Earth and in outer space. In this way, decisions will be made which will contribute to their practical utilization in the field of electronics and future optical electronics.

Conclusions

The current space experiments carried out by a joint Soviet-Cuban crew may look like utopia to many people. Just 10 years ago, it would have been impossible to imagine that Cuban scientists could also carry out their investigations in outer space, an achievement which until a few years ago could be found only in the world's industrially most developed countries.

However, thanks to the scientific-technical development which socialism has given the country, specifically the new generation of Cuban specialists and technicians, and thanks also to the solidarity of the brotherly Soviet Union, which is decisively facilitating Cuba's participation in the Inter-cosmos Program, it has been possible--without having to invest large sums of money so that the Cubans might participate in this transcendental space flight--to culminate some of the scientific aspirations of a people who will know how afterward to place all this knowledge in the service of other Latin American brother countries, such as the Soviets are doing for us today in an exemplary fashion.

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SPACE FLIGHT MISSION SEEN AS STIMULUS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Joaquin Oramas: "The Space Flight of a Cuban, Child of the Working Class, Will Have To Be Expressed Through Greater Efforts in Production and Efficiency in All Sectors"]

[Text] The workers at the Mario Reguera Gomez print shop express their joy because a copy of the edition of "La Historia me Absolvera" and the "Manifiesto de Montecristi," which they printed, were taken into outer space by the Cuban cosmonaut.

When the experienced printing worker Jose Angel Popa announced to his fellow workers at the Mario Reguera Gomez establishment, in the City of Havana, that a copy of the special edition, containing "La Historia me Absolvera" and "Manifiesto de Montecristi" are included in the documentation which the Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez took into outer space, there was great jubilation in the print shop.

"We feel doubly honored by this edition, first of all, because it was distributed among the delegates to the First Party Congress and now because it is in the orbital station where Soviet cosmonauts and the Cuban Tamayo Mendez are working for the progress of humanity," said Gerardo Vazquez, team leader, who during those moving moments recalled the time when Maj Ernesto Che Guevara told them that the printing plants are the factories of revolutionary culture. "And our small contribution to revolutionary culture is in the hands of the cosmonauts during this historical flight," he added.

The edition, reduced to miniature size by the offset system, was made by a group of workers from Mario Reguera Gomez and the Jose Maceo printing establishment. All of them talked to us about the care that is being exercised in assuring the quality of the printing work. During its 15 years of existence, the workers at this print shop turned out more than 1,000 titles.

Hector Diago Fernandez, who operates the printing machine, pointed out that the honor they have just received will be a stimulus in redoubling their efforts in meeting the establishment's production plan with optimum quality which calls for a little more than 27 million printed sheets of paper. "I believe that the admiration and pride which we 10 million Cubans feel because of this joint Soviet-Cuban orbital flight will have to be expressed at all production and service centers through the achievement of greater quality in our work," page reviewer Fidel Caballero Cepero repeated.

"This will be our grain of salt which, from the Earth, will be united with the heroic sand from the Bay of Pigs that now flies through outer space in the hands of our cosmonaut, as a fighting symbol," he concluded.

3058

CSG 3010

FIRST MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE FLIGHT SECTOR DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] 1. Support Test

The support experiment was pursued by workers at the Morphology and Biomechanics Department of the Commander Manuel Fajardo Higher Physical Education Institute.

A special shoe was designed for this experiment. Its purpose is to prevent or diminish the changes which occur in the foot, and as a result those in other parts of the human system, under space-flight conditions.

Studies of the bone structure reveal the presence of an organizational common denominator which supports the whole skeletal structure in man and in vertebrate animals in general. The existence of balances between the compression and tension values as factors in perfecting the bones and ensuring the best relations between them (joints) has been demonstrated.

In a weightless state, these balances are altered and as a result the relations between the bones are altered, mineral values decrease and weaknesses in the locomotor complex are created, which cause losses of functional capacity during flight and afterward make readjustment to normal conditions of life and labor difficult.

There is a close link between the foot and the spinal column. Through successive experiments, experts have been able to design apparatus making it possible to obtain values in connection with the stability of the system, functional capacity and other indicators.

Goals of the Study

The support experiment seeks to maintain the individual characteristics of the system and the cupular mechanism which the foot has on land conditions, through the apparatus named Cupula Sand 501 (which has the form of a sandal) during space flight.

It is a question then of establishing a prophylaxis to offset the effect of weightlessness and to contribute to the rapid readaptation of the human system to the effects of the force of gravity.

Through meticulous studies data has been obtained which facilitates an understanding of the functional details for the individual and designing the prophylactic apparatus called the supinator.

The apparatus is designed for use 4 hours a day during flight. Finally, records will be kept to establish the efficiency of the apparatus and its effect on the readaptation of the individual to normal conditions of life and work after his flight in space will be evaluated.

During a first stage, experiments were carried out to establish its validity under hypokinetic conditions, which demonstrated the desirability of the study. These analyses were undertaken at the Medical-Biological Research Institute in the Soviet Union.

It is expected that readaptation to the normal conditions of gravitational force and bipedal and stable activity can be effected speedily.

The Apparatus

We can picture the Sand 501 as a sandal which has the characteristic of being equipped with springs located at basic support points on the foot, which are fitted to an elastic compensating support which maintains the structure of the foot.

These springs are located between the supports (or supinator, fitted to the entire surface of the foot) and the base of the sandal.

The springs are activated by regulated pressure applied to some air pockets located in the upper part of the sandal.

This apparatus was produced at the center for technical development of the production of IMDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] and carries the guarantee of the Batos trademark in Cuba. Technicians from the Commander Manuel Fejardo Physical Education Institute, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Basic Industry and the shoe enterprise also participated in its production.

The total weight of a pair of Cupula Sand 501 sandals is 1,400 grams.

Dr Roberto Hernandez Corvo, Candidate of Sciences Bruno Vallin, engineer Conrado Martinez and auxiliary worker Enriqueta Fernandez carried out this experiment working with a large group of technicians employed in the design and manufacture of this special apparatus.

II. Hydromineral Balance

The conditions to which an astronaut is subjected during flight (weightlessness, hypodynamia, acceleration, great emotional stress and others) have an effect on the body in various ways and produce different effects, one of which may be a decrease in body weight, which can be attributed to the temporary loss of body components (water, fat and muscle).

The decrease in body weight (which varies with the individual) is a demonstrated phenomenon. For example, on the voyage of the spacecraft Voskhod 1 (first flight with several crew members--one of them a doctor) it was observed that the 3 individuals lost between 1.9 and 3.0 kilograms of weight and that in addition, they experienced little thirst during the flight and did not drink water.

Urine tests in the 3 days following their return to Earth showed a decrease in the sodium, potassium chloride and creatinine excreted, among other indicators.

During other flights and in simulated experiments on Earth, this matter has been the focus of attention and ever more profound study. For example, during the Soyuz 6, 7, 8 and 14 flights as well as the joint Soyuz-Apollo expedition, this question about the metabolism of water and minerals in which the kidneys play a significant role, as do various hormonal systems in the body, as well as the skin (through perspiration) and other body organs, and which is influenced by many other factors such as weather (temperature and humidity of the air and other variables) and physical activity, were analyzed with a view to accumulating as much data as possible in order to design the prophylactic apparatus most apt to increase the well-being of the crew members.

The First Moments of Flight

The loss of water, fat and minerals the body experiences in the early days of a flight in space is a response provided by the system to the hemodynamic changes occurring during the early days of flight, with the redistribution of the blood and its accumulation in the upper portions of the body at the expense of the lower members and the abdominal cavity.

The individual has a "heavy-headed" sensation, and nasal mucous congestion causing a sensation of difficulty in breathing.

The body puts its self-regulating mechanisms to work to adapt to the new situation, which brings about changes in the hydromineral metabolism. Polyuria (excessive urination) occurs and electrolytes such as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and chlorine are also excreted in larger quantities.

After the flight the mechanism reverses: the astronaut tends to drink a great deal of water and urinates less liquid and few electrolytes to compensate for the change in the hydromineral balance caused by weightlessness.

Goals of the Experiment

Dr Antolin Villamandos Prieto, a specialist in the Medical-Military Scientific Research Department, and a group of his colleagues proposed this test to study the changes which occur in an individual coming from the tropics, in the event that a Cuban citizen might participate in this inter-space-program expedition.

The participation of an individual who has lived and grown up in a tropical country could show certain peculiar phenomena in the development of the metabolism of water and minerals.

The fact is that this Cuban astronaut will have had to undergo successive adaptations to various climates very different one from the other.

This native of Cuba, with its tropical, island and savanna climate (with relatively high temperature and humidity), has spent his flight training phase in temperate climate zones (Star City, near Moscow), and then, in the stage immediately prior to the flight, travels to a desert zone (with very high temperature and exceptionally low humidity). Then he makes the flight and finally returns to Cuba.

These premises were the basis for the proposed balance experiments with a view to establishing the modifications occurring in the hydromineral balance of an individual from the tropics, and using the results to plan the necessary prophylactic measures.

Mechanics of the Test

A study will be made of two astronauts, before and after flight, through measurement of water consumed and urine excreted, body weight and other blood and urine tests. To this end the most accurate and reliable methods currently in use (flicker photometry, atomic absorption spectrophotometry, and others) will be utilized. The Cuban astronaut will undergo tests again on his return to Cuba.

No special equipment is needed for this analysis, since the apparatus in normal clinical use will suffice. The data obtained from the specific studies made of the Cuban astronaut will allow comparison with those of the Soviet crew member and others established during earlier flights for citizens from European countries and Vietnam.

III. Blood Circulation

When a reclining person sits up to adopt an erect position, a volume of blood and other body fluids pass into the lower parts of the body. A change in the body has occurred due to the action of Earth's gravity and the capacity of the blood vessels to distend.

Various compensatory mechanisms come into operation to move the quantity of blood necessary to provide the volume essential to the brain, heart and other organs into the upper part of the body again.

Acceleration of the heart rate, along with the reduction in the size of some blood vessels and an increase in the rigidity of their walls, constitute the main compensatory responses.

If this fails to occur, there will be inadequate flow through the brain and heart. This would result in loss of consciousness. These mechanisms respond with the proper speed to adapt the body efficiently to the new situation, with the participation of nerve reflexes, particularly that of the baroreceptor.

In space flight, in the phase when the astronaut becomes weightless, a drastic change also occurs in the distribution of the blood volume in the various parts of the body. In this case, the blood accumulates in the upper part of the human body.

The face becomes suffused, the eyes redden and movements become less precise, among other effects.

Under these circumstances, the accumulation of an excessive volume of blood in the thorax overburdens the heart, which undergoes an increase in its dimensions and its mechanical work regime, and its rate alters.

It should be noted that this increase in cardiac labor in response to the overload of volume has adaptive significance and is not necessarily proportional to the physical activity in which the astronaut engages.

Under conditions on Earth, the heart normally does mechanical work dependent on and proportional to the intensity of the work being done by the individual. A part of the work the individual does (although we do not realize it) develops to overcome the force of gravity (climbing stairs, lifting weights). Paradoxically, under conditions in space, the heart undertakes new work due to the phenomenon of weightlessness.

As a whole, it can be said that during the first stage of flight various physiological mechanisms are profoundly altered, the astronaut does not feel well and his working capacity decreases noticeably.

The increase in the volume of blood in the thorax intensively activates various reflex mechanisms. Among the most important reflex responses are those which begin in the volume receptors located in the thorax, causing a decrease in the volume of the antidiuretic hormone released and put into circulation, causing an increase in the elimination of liquids through the urine, which involves a reduction in total blood volume. The mechanism described functions while the detection capacity of these receptors is retained.

This is one of the adaptive responses to the overload of blood volume to which the upper part of the body is subjected.

The antidiuretic hormone also plays an important role, exerting an effect on some nerve centers which contribute to the regulation of the circulation of the blood.

Simultaneous with the activation of these mechanisms mentioned, others which function very actively under Earth-gravity conditions, such as the baroreceptors, are depressed.

It should be noted that these adaptive mechanisms do not entirely compensate for the profound cardiodynamic changes caused by weightlessness during space flight of short duration.

The adaptation process takes about a week, which is the approximate duration of a short space flight. It is this type of flight in which a Cuban citizen will participate.

Taking into account the fact that a short flight is involved, a group of researchers at the Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery Institute of the Ministry of

Public Health, headed by Drs Alberto Hernandez Canero, Jesus Morlane Paz and Anastasio Cabrera Santos, working with specialists from the Soviet Union, propose to make studies to obtain information about the characteristics of the circulatory adaptation of the astronaut during and after flight.

Goals of the Study

In this experiment, an effort is made to study the cardiorespiratory alterations during space flight and additionally to continue evaluation of the advantages of using a technique called negative pressure in the lower part of the body.

In this experiment an apparatus called a prophylactic vacuum suit is used. This suit, already used on flights of long duration, covers the lower part of the body, from the hips to the feet, and is characterized by the ability to create a vacuum, i.e. a negative pressure which can be regulated.

In creating the vacuum, the blood is drawn toward the lower part of the body and this partially reestablishes the blood distribution regime with characteristics similar to those existing under conditions on Earth.

The tests will be made on two astronauts before, during and after the flight. Electrocardiograms, rheocardiograms, vital capacity tests and others will be recorded, and the optimal time during which the suit, which was developed by experts in the Soviet Union, can be used will be measured.

It is hoped that the results may contribute to the establishment of response patterns for human beings under the conditions of weightlessness, and to a better understanding of the adaptive circulatory mechanisms brought into play. Similarly, data will be obtained on the best system for using the prophylactic vacuum suit during short space flights, and the possibility of increasing the work capacity of the astronauts on short flights beginning with the first phase of the space venture.

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PLANS, PROSPECTS OF STEEL ENTERPRISE DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 17-23

[Article by Raul Palazuelos]

[Excerpts] Five years have passed since I first met Vasquez. He was in Nicaro then: there was already talk of rehabilitation and the monstrous northeastern industrial complex was battling to become a center promoting the first congress of the party. That year it won honorable mention, and, I remember it well, fulfilled its production plan for the first time in 7 years. It was there I first met Juan P. Vasquez. He put all his cards on the table and gave me his confidence and assistance rarely encountered at that time, and he took me to the Nicaro airport when I returned to Havana.

Now I have met him again at the Jose Marti Metallurgical Enterprise (Antillana de Acero). He has not changed an iota. With his huge body and more than 6 feet of height, his ruddy skin and great hand made for work eagerly extended, he welcomed me and again laid out on the table in full view all of the cards corresponding to my pack of questions. The following day he gave me written figures, for greater reliability and "greater accuracy."

Industrialization

"The horse is before the cart," goes the refrain. In the social economy, the horses which pull socialist development are accelerated industrialization, of semi-heavy and heavy industry above all, from which the basic means of production must come in order for this goal of a society of a new type to become truly concrete, to grow and develop in its full potential.

A second agreement between the governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union expanded the planned production range for Antillana. Now it would be 350,000 tons. This was in the year 1963.

In 1980, the growing demand for corrugated steel bars or rods needed for social development makes a further expansion of the capacity of Antillana necessary. In this third stage, the enterprise will be capable of producing some 600,000 tons of steel. This stage, with an investment cost of approximately 135 million pesos (51 million more than the second stage) will make it possible to produce goods worth 79 million pesos.

But even in the second expansion stage a grey iron casting shop was commissioned, at an investment cost of 8.4 million pesos. It will be capable of producing 11,200 tons and goods worth some 7.7 million pesos annually. The plan for this workshop for 1980 calls for 11,100 tons of grey iron for pig iron molds and the masses making up the tandems in the various lamination shops, identified according to the caliber of the profiles they produce: 720, 300, 250 and 200 millimeters.

The Antillana production includes ordinary steel in ingots, steel billets, cast steel pieces ("bathtubs," or furnace loading boxes, with pig and scrap iron, steel mill rolls and other pieces); rolled steel shapes, plates and sheets; wire rods for construction and other uses; woven mesh; balls of 25 to 90 millimeters (used as shot in the mills) and rods 25 by 38 millimeters (same use in the cement plants); corrugated bars for reinforcing concrete from 3/8 to 1-3/8 inches. Cast steel products include billet molds (molds for steel billets); bathtubs (for loading the iron smelting furnaces); cinderboxes; shaped and round counterweights (similar elements in the channels through which the cast metal flows from the furnace); 6- and 12-rail flanges (plate mounted on railroad wheels onto which the cast steel goes and from which, by siphoning, it goes to the billet molds); and also, some other grey iron products are produced.

Along with grey iron casting, one of the most important second stage productive installations is the 220-meter rolling mill, which can produce 150,000 tons of wire rods, dowels no thicker than an ordinary pencil, much wanted for construction, particularly by the construction and prefabricated materials industry.

This stage includes productive items and auxiliary installations, storage and transportation facilities which will guarantee the full use of the productive aggregates, the planned repair of their equipment and machinery, and will facilitate the hauling and movement of raw and other materials and finished production. The project for execution is based on this. Later I will return to the subject of this second stage of the expansion, because not everything is the color of cast steel.

The third stage in the reconstruction and expansion of Antillana, as already noted, will enable the industry to produce some 600,000 tons of crude steel. In its technical plans for basic items, which are still being drafted, a steel mill with an electric furnace and a continuous casting machine (a technological modernization whereby production and productivity literally flow in a stream); a 350-millimeter tandem laminator for medium and light profiles; a stranding (or drawing) workshop, producing thicker or thinner steel wire for the manufacture of nails, brads, screws, nuts, cable and other products. The proposal also includes a production workshop for refractory materials, which currently have to be imported, mainly from the socialist area.

Earth-moving work for the auxiliary workshops and the other installations for this expansion complex is scheduled to begin in 1981, while the basic work for the 350-millimeter laminator will begin sometime during 1982.

The First Link: Educating Man

The metallurgical industry in Cuba, which is particularly new, requires the development of an awareness, of a particularly dedicated tradition of labor,

sacrifice if you will. Man must see in each ingot, each rod, each profile and each plate the realization of his ideals, and the means of meeting his needs. I wonder how many times the old workers, and also the young steelworkers, will reflect with pride that in each construction project carried out by the revolution in these years, as in future years, the revival of the "dead work" is present and latent in it, retaining their creative energy, the heat of the Antillana furnaces, the Antillana rolling mills, the creative fire of Antillana in the form of corrugated rods or bars, or profiles, or plates.

But man must above all be educated. A discouraging example of man's lack of education is to be seen in the machine workshop at the enterprise. Its current capacity (despite any other problems resulting from the expansion) is being only 50 percent utilized. Are machines or supplies lacking? What is lacking is men, skilled personnel, courageous people determined to work the swing shift, which is understaffed, or in the afternoons, when major errors occur. I think that basic education work combining moral and material factors would yield substantial results.

The linking of wages with production norms has well and truly demonstrated its mobilizing importance. In the welding sector alone the norms have been over-fulfilled to the incredible extent of 200 to 300 percent. Recently an adjustment was made making it possible to measure the productive capacity of the workers in this shop accurately. For we must not forget that a norm without real technical basis tends to demoralize the workers.

The "Good Guess" Norm

Antillana, a city once scattered which is today tending increasingly toward integration on the basis of the main body of its industry, covers several dozen hectares, so many that the workshop formerly known as United Steels is situated some 2-1/2 kilometers from the city of Antillana. Thus getting to the enterprise poses a technical problem if serious work is intended.

We toured the present scrap iron base, a singular "dog's lair" located near the steel mill, the machine workshops, the central laboratory of the enterprise, where the results of adjustments, maintenance and repair work falling short of the necessary rigor and affecting the accuracy of some tools for analysis and chemical and physical checking, can be seen. Speaking of chemistry and physics, this journalist was surprised at the low quality of the food served the enterprise personnel, at least in the dining room of the steel mill (utilized by people who work in an environment with high temperatures, where much energy is consumed). However, together with Comrade Eddy Miranda, of the DOR [Revolutionary Orientation Department] of the party leadership committee at the enterprise, we had an exquisite sherbet with optimal quality norms. One nutritional respite, at least.

Immediately upon reaching the 720-to-300-millimeter rolling press, we observed a vast production accumulation due to lack of removal facilities. A few steps farther on I saw a scale where the bundles of rods should be weighed which has been broken for as long as anyone can remember. Are they unaware that in this way they cannot keep to the kilogram weight scheduled for delivery, working sometimes against the economy of this enterprise and sometimes to the detriment of that of others?

Opposite the Martin-Siemens steel mill furnaces, I was moved as I watched the loading of the furnaces, the preparations for the fining.

Equipped with the maps which Vasquez himself had honestly made available to me, I asked worker Manuel Alfredo Perez, a quality control expert and steel trade union propaganda worker, who had just taken a temperature measurement, what the most acute problems were. He confirmed what I had heard before: the lack of thermocouples to measure temperature requires the casting foreman to use the "good guess" method for removing a batch, generally at several degrees above the optimal norm of 1620° Centigrade--if it does not fall below that. "We cannot take a risk and we go above the norm," Perez told me by way of explanation.

But this in turn, like everything in industry, has a whole chain of effects. The higher temperature affects the refractory material in the furnaces (which is generally affected in turn by humidity since it is not stored long enough, due to lack of storage space). As a result leaks and losses of tons of cast material occur. This in turn lowers the temperature of the furnaces and requires that more energy be consumed to maintain the needed temperature.

On the other hand, excess uncontrolled temperature has a corrosive effect on the billet molds once the cast steel is poured. Rogelio Estrada, a casting foreman who has been in the industry for 15 years, 13 of them in casting work, told me: "The basic problems with the billet molds are maintenance and the unregulated temperatures in smelting for lack of thermocouples." Each batch yields between 58 and 82 ingots weighing 1.8 tons.

According to the norms established for the enterprise, between 15 and 20 billet molds should be used every day, and each one should last through an average of 12 batches. The enterprise, which should be self-sufficient in this important labor means, has been suffering from a shortage of billet molds, despite the systematic recovery work. But now there is an abundance of this product, and the work of maintenance must be much more substantial and sustained. For some types of steel, this task requires cleaning and "lubrication" (in reality, an internal refractory coating) work with a view to making the exploitation, utilization and durability of the billet molds more efficient. If this is not done, we have one of the many violations of technological discipline which sometimes affect our industry.

There is another equally costly shortcoming in the chain. The new scrap iron base in the second expansion stage is expected to make compact billets of light scrap iron. This will speed up the loading of the furnaces and will in the final analysis mean a savings in time and energy expended. But the scrap iron still has to go into the furnaces "in bulk," sometimes in large pieces difficult to smelt, thus requiring greater expenditure of time on casting and, as a result, a greater use of fuel energy.

Among the multiple technological problems from which Arillana has suffered, various facets of quality control do not function smoothly. For example the soaking furnace for the ingots which are to be converted into steel billets, and the reheating of the steel billets themselves, by means of which they are shaped into bars, profiles, etc., has suffered from serious quality problems.

On the other hand, immersion thermocouples--delicate, disposable tools one of which is used for each measurement and must then necessarily be discarded, because it is destroyed, although the apparatus in the head of which it is installed is not, and can be reused indefinitely--have been totally unavailable for some time. Only with this exact measuring tool is it possible to establish exactly the temperature of the steel mass being smelted. It seems more than logical to presume that such a valuable tool as the thermocouple must urgently be a supply scrupulously planned so that never--or at least with minimal frequency--will it be unavailable at Antillana, because of its great importance to the quality of the steel, the lengthening of the useful life of the furnaces and the billet molds, as well as the rational use of fuel, etc.

Norms Again, Now in Figures

Thus far the explanation has been purely narrative. We have thought in some figures to see how the problem has been developing with regard to production norms.

With a 90 percent quality norm established, the figures have averaged 84.6 percent during the present 5-year period, plus the first quarter of 1980:

1976	=	74.8 percent
1977	=	87.8 percent
1978	=	87.6 percent
1979	=	87.1 percent
1980	=	85.9 percent (first quarter)

Now the Antillana enterprise is taking steps with the technical education of the technological personnel in view, with corrective measures in the most serious cases. However, there are other material and organizational factors which will also require greater attention. Some of these have already been partially analyzed in this work. For it does not suffice merely to hold systematic discussions--which may become interminable and irrelevant--about the difficulties, and for the quality control network to engage in exigent and active labor. There are material needs, in particular in production, which no ambitions or subjective measures can meet.

We found an example of the above, again in the percentage of defective production by the enterprise, reported as 1.0 percent, although it really averaged 1.1 percent for the first 4 years in the 5-year period. However, by a skillful mathematical conversion, this journalist was able to reduce it to 0.98 percent, adding in the 0.5 percent obtained in the first quarter of this year. But, I wonder, would this be valid, would it contribute to the great recovery effort undertaken by the steelworkers at Antillana?

Without seeking to extrapolate situations, and going to the other extreme of productive business, the statistical table at the end of this work makes it easy to establish that the economic norms have not been very successful at this enterprise either. This is in itself a still-unprofitable result, but I think it only fair to remind the reader that the main raw material used by Antillana, that is to say pig iron, must be imported entirely from the Soviet Union, at stable

prices thanks to the favorable treaty the great country of Lenin has offered us. Other factors at Antillana apart from the cost of raw and other materials--such as the fact that it has absorbed various productive and service activities--have a not-always-favorable effect on the overall productivity of the enterprise and its potential for making a profit. This situation may be surpassed, with a reduction in these factors to the point that the enterprise becomes profitable.

To be even fairer, it should be noted that there has been an increase, sometimes unstable due to factors such as the skill of the labor force, its volume, etc., in the productivity per worker. Despite this, both wage costs per piece of production as well as the cost of production per se have been above the norm, which, in the final analysis, is the technical-economic plan for each year.

But one must take it as it comes, as the old refrain says. And Comrade Vasquez, the director of Antillana, is optimistic, despite the objective and subjective problems which still plague the enterprise.

"The situation of the enterprise is not good because we are not fulfilling the plan," Vasquez admits in all rigor, but he says firmly that "the prospects are good. The second stage of the investment process should be concluded this year (1980). In the supply sector, we see that practical and positive solutions which should continue to bring improvement are being drafted.

"We must also improve on the technical-organizational level of control, supervision and management. This involves some necessary transfers of cadres so that they can be used on the basis of their best potential. Also we must achieve better planning and better use of the technical apparatus of the enterprise, which thus far has revealed certain correctable weaknesses."

Besides Vasquez, Alberto Fumero, secretary general of the leadership committee of the PDC, was with us during this frank exchange of ideas and information. He confirmed what has been said above: "I agree with what the director says," he stated.

"The prospects are good," Fumero went on to say, "after a number of years of non-fulfillment of the plan. Already in the early months of this year there was better fulfillment in steel-making, laminating and other sectors."

Before leaving the extensive premises of the Jose Martí Metallurgical Enterprise (Antillana Steel) one of the many comrades with whom this journalist talked said to me, in a vein somewhere between jocosity and irony: "Although it may seem a paradox of black humor, perhaps the non-fulfillment of the plan was not so negative, for otherwise we do not know where we would have stored all the rods produced."

This is indeed black humor. The truly important thing is the new horizon which is slowly but steadily opening up for metallurgical development in the country. Antillana would be a more-than-convincing example here for any skeptic. There is in particular awareness in the enterprise leadership, which must absolutely grow from within in order to provide better aid, and perhaps to be able to make more convincing demands of those outside the establishment.

in particular, I think, it is not enough to view the metallurgical industry myopically. One must cast his eyes back and see what did exist, what there is now, and above all what there can be in the near and more distant future.

As our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, said in his central report to the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, "The metallurgical industry constitutes an indispensable base for industrialization. It must become capable of supplying the raw material for our mechanical industry, the pivot of the planned industrialization."

During the 5-year period which is about to end, Antillana Steel had to confront a truly intensive production plan: 1,633,000 tons of ordinary ingot steel, i.e. an average of 332,500 tons per year. Until last year, the plan was 95 percent fulfilled. There remained 350,000 tons for the plan for the final 1 of the 5 years. In the first quarter of this year, the planned goal of 70,000 tons could only be 94 percent fulfilled.

It really seems that it will be difficult for the enterprise to complete the sizable volume of tons remaining. Or can it perhaps succeed? There are many difficulties facing it, and with the determination to triumph, it will take up the challenge.

From these few pages in *BOHEMIA*, we say to the Antillana collective and its director, Comrade Vasquez, forward, comrades! This periodical will not fail to congratulate and point out the triumphs at Antillana when they occur. In the final analysis, the pivot of our respective sectors of work is but one--the triumph of our mutual ideas and the development of this Cuba, planted in "our America" like an upright ingot of steel.

Principal Economic Indicators for the
Jose Martí Metallurgical Enterprise (Antillana Steel)
in the 1976-1980 5-Year Period, Including the First Quarter of 1980

	1976		1977 (12)		1978		1979		(13) 1 trimestre de 1980	
	(10) U. Med.	(11) Real	Comp. del plan	Real	Comp. del plan	Real	Comp. del plan	Real	Comp. del plan	
1) Indicadores										
2) Producción mercantil	15 002.4	53 680.2	100	52 034.8	97	54 985.3	89	10 983.1	81	
3) Fondo de salario	7 348.1	7 574.2	99	8 953.8	100	9 054.2	101	2 338.9	99	
4) Promedio de trabajadores	3 798	3 783	95	4 955	95	4 256	102	4 514	100	
5) Productividad por trabajador	11 549	14 215	108	12 920	91	12 873	88	2 433	81	
6) Salario medio	1 935	2 013	105	2 117	108	2 146	100	518	100	
7) Costo del salario por peso de producción	0.18	0.14	100	0.18	114	0.17	121	0.21	124	
8) Costo por peso de producción	—	1.854	100	0.830	95	1.068	113	1.198	118	
9) Rentabilidad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Indicators | 8. Cost per peso of production |
| 2. Commercial production | 9. Profitability |
| 3. Wage fund | 10. Unit of measure |
| 4. Average number of workers | 11. Real |
| 5. Productivity per worker | 12. Plan fulfillment |
| 6. Average wage | 13. First quarter of 1980 |
| 7. Wage cost per peso of production | 14. One |
| | 15. Thousands of dollars |

Antillana Then and Now in Productive Capacity

(11)		(12)	
Talleres de producción	1979	1980	Objetivo a largo
1-Taller de Acero	80.0	200.0	200.0
2-Laminado 720 (de 28")	140.0	100.0	100.0
3- " 300	80.0	100.0	100.0
4- " 250	-	100.0	100.0
5- " 200 (*)	30.0	50.0	50.0
6-Taller de bolas	-	13.4	13.4
7- " " ruedas	-	4.3	4.3
8- " " fundición de	-	-	-
hierro gris	-	11.1	11.1
Unidad de medida: miles de toneladas (6)			
(*) En 1977 y 78 llegó a producir 84.000 t (10)			

- Key:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Steel mill | 7. Mesh shop |
| 2. 720-millimeter rolling mill (28") | 8. Grey iron casting shop |
| 3. 300-millimeter rolling mill | 9. Unit of measure is thousands of tons |
| 4. 250-millimeter rolling mill | 10. (*) In 1977 and 78, 84,000 tons were produced. |
| 5. 200-millimeter rolling mill (*) | 11. Production workshops |
| 6. Ball shop | 12. Maximum to be achieved |

How Did the Energy Consumption Norms Develop in the First Quarter of 1980?

Despite the technological problems faced by the Antillana Steel enterprise, its energy consumption during the first quarter of this year was not excessive, while on the other hand modest savings were effected in comparison to the norms, which vary for each type of steel in the broad range the enterprise produces, depending on the characteristics of the product to be manufactured.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Energético	Plan	Real	Por ciento
- Petróleo (1) (5)	25 183.9	25 042.2	99.5
- Electricidad (2) (6)	13 648.9	13 483.1	98.8
[1] - miles de toneladas (7)			
[2] - megawatt (o millones de watt hora) (8)			

- Key:
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Energy source | 5. Oil [1] |
| 2. Plan | 6. Electricity [2] |
| 3. Real | 7. [1] In thousands of tons |
| 4. Percentage | 8. [2] In megawatts (or millions of watt-hours) |

COUNTRY TO MANUFACTURE 100-HP BOILERS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Aleyde Dias]

[Text] The workers have committed themselves to carrying out the production plan in 11 months as a tribute to the Second Party Congress.

Raising our steam-power capacity through the manufacture of boilers capable of producing more horsepower and completing the 11-month production plan constitute the fundamental commitment of National Boiler Services Enterprise workers as a tribute to the Second Party Congress.

To achieve this goal, they are for the first time working on the production of 100-HP boilers and taking steps to organize the work.

From its beginnings in 1965, this enterprise has concentrated its efforts on the purchase, installation, getting into operation and maintenance of boilers and the treatment of water. It got involved in the construction of boilers for the first time in 1978, the year in which it succeeded in manufacturing 80 15, 30 and 45-HP boilers.

This year, the plan provides for 80 30, 45, 75 and 100-HP boilers, to be completed in November.

In celebration of that great Cuban Communist event, the workers have pledged themselves to perform major repairs on the boilers of the Damaji Paper Mill in Cienfuegos, the Moderna Paper Mill in Havana and those of the Evelio Rodriguez Carbelo Gas Plant.

11,466
CSO: 3010

CUBA

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK MEETING--The ninth meeting of the Intersputnik Council opens in Havana today and will last until 2 November. The delegations of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union led by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar and V. A. Shamsin (as heard) Afghan and Soviet communications minister, respectively, arrived in Havana yesterday to participate in the meeting. They were received at the airport by Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez. The delegations of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania already have arrived in Cuba to participate in the important meeting. [Text] [FL271115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

ARMY ANNOUNCES MILITARY REGISTRATION FOR ALL MALES

PA240107 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Brig Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, commander of the "Gen Justo Rufino Barrios," military zone general command issued a communique calling all male Guatemalans, by birth or nationalization, over 18 years of age to obtain prior to 30 November of this year their military registration cards.

Considering that this communique is of interest to the people in general, we shall publish it as follows:

"Brig Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, commander of the "Gen Justo Rufino Barrios" military zone general command, has decreed that military conscription for the second semester will be opened from 1 to 30 November.

Chapter I

Article 1. The army's basic law establishes that all Guatemalans on reaching their 18th birthday are compelled to appear before the military authorities to be registered as soldiers. This obligation also extends to naturalized Guatemalans.

Article 2. Military conscription extends to all males from 18 to 50 years of age, if suitable for active garrison duty, field duty or for auxiliary army services in time of war.

The only exceptions are the following: chronic patients incapable of doing any work, the blind, the deaf, deafmutes, paralitics and mental deficient. These conditions must be established by the military health service.

Article 3. The candidate must make a personal appearance at the "General Justo Rufino Barrios" military zone general command or at the departmental military reserve commands within each citizen's jurisdiction starting on 1 November and ending on the 30th of the same month.

Article 4. In order to be conscripted all applicants must show their identification document and two small photographs. The time and place of the conscription will be noted on the identification document.

Article 8. [as published] Every Guatemalan over 18 years of age must present his military conscription registry when requesting a passport to leave the country.

Chapter II

Article 1. All persons who do not appear before the military authority to be registered upon reaching 18 years of age must prove that forces beyond their control prevented them from doing so. For noncompliance the departmental military reserve commands will apply, according to each case, the respective economic punishment according to the following scale:

- a. For not registering within the semester in which they reach registry age: 10 days in prison or .50 quetzales.
- b. For not registering during the following semester: 15 days in prison or 10 quetzales.
- c. For not registering within the following semesters: a fine of 15 quetzales, 20 days in prison for every semester.

According to article 63 of decree 1782 of the National Congress, the chiefs or managers of government offices, school directors, employers or middlemen must allow the personnel under their control the time needed to obtain their registry certificate without salary deduction for the time used.

The military police can demand the presentation of the respective military conscription card. Army organizations as well as private and public concerns are compelled by the law to demand the presentation of this document in any negotiation or activity on the part of interested parties.

All persons having relatives outside the country are informed that, persons residing abroad, or residing outside the country provisionally, must register at the nearest Guatemalan Consulate where they will be issued their conscription registration.

Given at the "General Justo Rufino Barrios" military zone general command, by Brig Gen Oscar Mejia Victores--Cavalry Colonel Dem. [Expansion not given] Secretario and Personnel Officer S-1 Gudemaro o de Leon Diaz."

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CLERGY DEPART UNDER DEATH THREAT--Five priests from Asturias, who worked as missionaries in Quiche, Guatemala, have had to leave the country because their lives were in danger. According to the Oviedo Archbishop, systematic and implacable persecution by powerful and uncontrolled forces turned the priests, who have left Guatemala, into sure victims without any chance of defending themselves. According to Monsignor (Merchant), several missionaries have been killed with impunity and the Quiche Bishop has been threatened with death by enemies of the people, who maintain a situation of injustice and oppression there. In view of the gravity of the incidents occurring daily in Guatemala under Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas' regime, the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference has decided that it would be best if all priests and nuns left Quiche, the prelate added. [Text] [PA251613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

'TIEMPO' SAYS LACK OF UNITY DESTABILIZING NATION

PA191736 San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "When a Crisis Gets Out of Control"]

[Text] The word crisis is used a lot in our country although its exact meaning is not known by all.

None of us like to use the term but the fact is that many abnormal situations exist in the country. There is not enough production and it is not distributed well. There are many able people without a steady job. There is hunger and poverty and those who work cannot make ends meet on their salaries and as a result, protests and strikes are frequent.

The organized students constantly struggle for a reduction in costs at semiofficial schools and it is obvious that the government cannot meet their demands.

Political situations such as that resulting from the popular protest in Choloma against the hike in transportation fares show not only the partiality of the security authorities but also the lack of trust in the economic policies of the government.

From an institutional viewpoint, there is no longer the trust that existed in other times. The peasant organizations do not follow the lead of the National Agrarian Institute as indicated in decree No 91, the food price lists that the economy and commerce minister publishes or the statements of the spokesmen of the Natural Resources Institution when they say that there will be no shortage of basic grains.

The fact that the government demands the payment of taxes in advance and that, at the same time, the metropolitan council and the city of San Pedro admit they have debts of several million lempiras helps us clear up the situation.

From a political viewpoint, there was the illusion that the results of the 20 April elections would represent a solid basis for the solution of all of Honduras' fundamental problems: legality, institutionality and stability. However, 5 months after the event, we still do not see a clear path for a normal national life.

The population does not have a clear view of the immediate or intermediate future.

In certain sectors it is evident that there is fear of the future and everything possible is being done to delay the coming of that feared mystery. Those who do not fear it, no longer talk about it as something that could become a reality.

And if we add the rumors about unusual changes at the political top, the state of insecurity grows even more.

Those who govern apparently do not form a bloc, are not united to attain national goals and do not have a common policy, whereas the working people are demanding a better life and an income that will correspond to the incredible hikes in the price of staples.

This being the situation, everybody believes that the first obligation of the government is to reduce the cost of living. But in order to achieve this important objective, the government must put an end to the political crisis so it will be possible to find the best road to national peace and trust.

These are not impossible objectives as long as the will to overcome the ambition for power exists.

Intransigence, exclusivism, hegemonism and disregard for the rights of others are factors that do not promote stability. On the contrary, they destabilize the nation just as much as, and perhaps more than, the poverty and hunger that millions of Hondurans endure.

We have to see Honduras' true situation the way it is in order to face it with firmness and good faith through agreement with all the social sectors who have not lost the hope of overcoming the abnormal situation that the crisis has brought to Honduras.

To continue fighting for a hegemony of a political or economic nature, as it has been done until now, means to increase instability and to prolong an unnecessary agony that approaches an act of treason against the fatherland.

It is not enough to soothe conflicts; there must be joint work plans.

CSO: 3010

EDUCATION MINISTER CLARIFIES SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAM

Reactionary Attempts at Disinformation

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The lowest echelon committee at the Ministry of Education wants to make it clear once and for all that the ill-intentioned attacks appearing daily in the newspaper LA PRENSA on the subject of the school-to-work project are but an ideological imposition of the imperialists and reactionaries still to be found in the country.

In this unequalled flow of disinformation, the sold-out bourgeoisie, the native petty politicians and other reactionaries, have for some time now been openly manifesting their ideological diversions through LA PRENSA, attempting to confuse the people and claiming that "conditions are being imposed so the students can join the productive work force."

It is very significant that reactionary sectors, the enemies of our Sandinist people's revolution, have come out in defense of those for whom they have never in their lives shown concern: the workers and peasants, whose jobs, according to them, will be taken away. The reactionaries are using this most important activity for the economic and social development of the country in an effort to prejudice parents against the school-to-work program, as a means of turning them against the revolution.

What Is the Goal of the School-to-Work Program?

Education which is unrelated to reality, which does not serve to transform that reality, never becomes true education. On the contrary, education which from the beginning links theory with practice, education with apprenticeship, concepts with reality, is the integral education our people need, that which will enable them to emerge from underdevelopment and dependence.

When the Ministry of Education offers this new educational prospect what it is doing is carrying out the most important task of transforming education and placing it in the service of the revolutionary process in which all of Nicaraguan society is plunged.

Moreover, the integral education of the young person is impossible without education and labor. Labor contributes to training the mind, the will, feelings of solidarity, etc., and therefore it is an indispensable component and family and

school pedagogy. As a component in the integral training of man, labor provides happiness and satisfaction. The young people who participated in the crusade have already had this experience, which caused them to grow as men and as citizens.

On the other hand, it is already specified in the school-to-work plan that those young people will go to the rural sector who regularly leave their educational tasks to join in productive activity, cutting sugarcane, cotton, coffee, or working on cattle ranches, absenting themselves for almost the whole of the month of December to earn income and thus to contribute to the family economy. By this we mean that those who will go to the rural sector are basically those students in the rural schools who have experience in harvesting in the sectors mentioned above, although those young people who voluntarily want to join in these agricultural tasks can also do so. It should be reiterated that the participation of city young people in the rural work will be entirely voluntary. These young people may also join in communal work--painting schools, creating athletic fields, repairing streets, participating in surveys, mass vaccinations, repairing public buildings, etc.

Respect for the December Traditions

Nothing could be more false or ill-intentioned than to claim that the school-to-work program will affect the traditional Christmas and New Year's celebrations, because it will be carried out between 1 and 20 December. The entire educational system will enjoy a vacation from 21 December through 4 January.

At no time has it been the goal of the Ministry of Education to prevent the people from enjoying Christmas. On the contrary, the Ministry of Education, following the traditions of the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front) and the directives of the national reconstruction government junta, respects all expressions of the religious faith of our people. Education against the native values of the Nicaraguan people would not be education rooted in our nationality. The reactionary and pro-Somoza forces were those which for decades sponsored the cultural penetration of our people. It is revolutionary education which is leading to the recovery of our values. Parents, therefore, should not be surprised by the campaigns of the commercial bourgeoisie, which is affected by the recent decree on the non-commercialization of Christmas, and their spokesman, LA PRENSA. All of these gentlemen are more interested in having our youth spend their vacations wasting time, as in the Somoza past, or taking up vices, drugs and other social evils which corrupt their bodies and their minds.

School-to-Work Does Not Disrupt the Family

Some parents have expressed the view, through the reactionary daily newspaper, that the "state wants to take our children." A similar campaign was waged by the reactionaries when the national literacy crusade was launched. The strength of fact demonstrates quite the contrary. Nicaraguan homes were further consolidated and united and families became more important, with the total and unprejudiced integration of the young people from the city with the humble Nicaraguan peasants.

Never in the history of our people have parents had such security about the education of their children as with the Sandinist people's revolution. Never

before in the country had such a climate of freedom existed as does now. Never had there been such great concern on the part of the state for their children, for the students, for the young people of this country--the young people who in the genocide era were captured, harrassed, tortured and assassinated in the educational centers themselves.

The War of Disinformation

And as they cannot return to their old political-social-economic structures, they use the most varied means ranging from crime to the war of disinformation. It is then an open or in many cases disguised campaign involving criticism of the revolution in the false costume of democracy, with seeming impartiality or feigned objectivity in an effort to disorient, confuse and deceive the people.

But all of these attacks, slanders and distortions by the reactionaries will be vain and useless! The Nicaraguan people, the parents and the children, will have the last word! Just as in the national literacy crusade, we Nicaraguans set the world an example, achieving a feat unequalled by any other people, so too will our educators and our young people now respond to the directives of the revolution --every student a worker and every worker a student.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever!

To educate is to wage the revolution!

C.B.S. (Carlos Bernheim Tunnerman), Ministry of Education, Managua, 29 September 1980.

Communique Issued

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The Ministry of Education wishes to clarify the enrollment period for the school-to-work program. In view of the concerns which have developed about the enrollment period for the school-to-work program as shown on the 1980-1981 school-year calendar, the following information is provided:

1. First of all, it should be noted that Resolution No 74AA dated 9 June 1980, which established a period (1 December to 4 January) for school in the rural sector, was abrogated by Resolution No 90AA dated 20 August 1980, which replaced it. This new resolution established this same period as that for enrollment in school-to-work.

2. This provision was inspired by two specific facts: first of all, there has always in the producing cities and rural sectors in Nicaragua been a number of young people who regularly leave their educational tasks to go to cut cotton, sugarcane or coffee, absenting themselves for practically the whole of the month of December to earn income and thus contribute to the family budget. Secondly, during the national literacy crusade all the students and teachers collaborated in the farm work and carried out great tasks along with the peasants, to such an

extent that some of them built small bridges, or modest classrooms, while others dug wells or latrines. In all, valuable experience was gained which we should use, rather than forgetting it, to the benefit of our great fatherland which needs to be rebuilt from the base.

3. The combination of school and labor, a basic variation on the principle of linking theory with practice, school with life and education with production, is a principle which will be implemented in our educational system gradually beginning in the 1980-81 school year.

The goal is to prepare the student for social life, his tasks and functions in society, so that he will be inseparably linked with labor, with the activity a human being must pursue throughout his life. Man will be educated among other things for production, for services, and to carry out his most basic social obligations.

The transition to this type of education presupposes a basic change in the social functions of the schools. From a teaching center training contingents of students mainly for higher education, the schools will become one of the basic channels for vocational, theoretical and practical training of the youth for future labor activity in all sectors of the national economy. The schools are called upon to train young people in respect for any socially useful labor. The principle of combining study and work represents one of the methodological successes bequeathed to the Nicaraguan people by the national literacy crusade. The experience acquired by our young people and our teachers is worthy of definitive incorporation in the educational commitment the Ministry of Education has to the people.

The application of the work-study principle on the various educational levels combines two goals of importance to education--one formative, and the other productive and social.

1) The formative goal seeks the development of an awareness as a producer of social assets, so as to proceed to create the conditions for eliminating the prejudice resulting from the division between manual labor and intellectual labor.

2) The social productive goal is designed to integrate in the country's economy the labor force of hundreds of thousands of students who, while devoting the adequate proportions of time to regular study and participation in production and cultural, aesthetic, sports and creative activities, can obtain multilateral and harmonious training.

Specifically, with the enrollment in a productive school-to-work program it is hoped that the students will become capable of:

1--Valuing labor as a tool in the general and integral education of the individual.

2--Understanding the means of production and the labor market.

4. Beginning next 1 November, each educational community, that is to say teachers, students and parents, will plan how to put into practice this period of enrollment in school-to-work, bearing the following guidelines in mind:

1) This program is solely for young people in the 5th and 6th grades of the primary level and those in secondary education.

2) Only the students in the rural schools who have experience in cutting coffee, cotton and sugarcane, or those in the neighboring cities or coffee-growing regions where the harvest requires manpower, will go to the rural sector. Participation in labor in the rural sector will be entirely voluntary for young people from the cities.

3) Enrollment in labor in the cities may involve:

a) Joining enterprises in the people's or private ownership sector.

b) Engaging in community project work: painting schools, improving them, developing athletic fields, repairing streets, cleaning up neighborhoods, participating in surveys, mass vaccinations, etc. It is hoped that the educational communities will use their creativity in proposing tasks of social interest which the students can complete.

4. The period of enrollment in school-to-work will not affect the traditional Christmas and New Year's celebrations, for which reason it will be carried out between 1 and 20 December. The entire educational system will enjoy a vacation from 21 December to 4 January, inclusive.

5. The Ministry of Education will establish the academic recognition to be granted for this period. Those who do not participate in the program will not receive this recognition.

Ministry of Education, Managua, 22 September 1980.

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CSO: 3010

DEBATE CONTINUES OVER SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAM

Lawyer Defends Parental Authority

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Report on interview with Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, civil attorney and author; date and place not given]

[Text] Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, an experienced civil attorney, granted an interesting interview about the School-to-Work program. To enlighten our readers about one of the most controversial issues of the day which has led to concern among many Nicaraguan parents, we are reprinting the text of the interview:

[Question] How is the law of patria potestas being administered?

[Answer] Under the Civil Code of 1904, patria potestas is established. In the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948, Article 3 establishes that the rights of parents over their children take precedence over the state's rights in that regard, considering that the family is the nucleus of society. Therefore, no law can be passed by a state if it interferes with familial rights.

"Article 26," the jurist went on to say, "establishes in paragraph 3 the preferential right of parents to choose their children's education." When asked if parents have a right to express an opinion about the educational programs and standards set up by the state, he said that not only can they express an opinion, but they should be listened to by the state. "A general petition regarding the issues that concern their children is a perfectly legal thing for parents to do," continued Dr Rivas. "The state should legislate in accordance with the feelings of the parents when it comes to their children, because the government is nothing but the sum of all families. Therefore, it cannot pass laws contrary to fundamental statutes, or laws that violate the rights of parents or the Declaration of Human Rights or the San Jose Pact, both of which Nicaragua signed.

Legal Action by Parents

[Question] What actions could parents take within the legal context of Nicaragua?

[Answer] They could petition the government to modify those provisions, and if that was ignored, the next step would be to go to the competent courts in this type of matter, such as the Human Rights Court headquartered in Costa Rica.

"In addition," said Dr Nivas, "the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans reaffirms what is stated in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, in Article 16: 'The family is the natural element of society, and the parents are obligated to concern themselves with the education of their children,' which means that they have the right to participate in that education and to plan it."

[Question] Does the Ministry of Public Education have the right to regulate it?

[Answer] Yes, in the case of internal affairs, but always in accordance with the laws of Nicaragua. For that reason, adjustments should be made so that these regulations do not interfere with the rights of Nicaraguans. The regulations should not run counter to the feelings of the majority of interested parties, and since the regulations were not made public when they were implemented, public opinion had no opportunity to comment on them.

If the state passes legislation that runs counter to the aspirations of the people, it ceases to be representative. In this case, there has been a violation of the parents' right to obtain an education for their children that meets with their aspirations.

[Question] Is that decree a law?

[Answer] This issue comes under the law because of its importance. It deserves public discussion; it should not be passed off as a simple regulation. It is a good idea to teach all Nicaraguans to love the land, but that could be done in "school orchards," without damaging the agricultural fields with inexperienced labor.

[Question] Could we sum up, doctor, by saying that in Nicaragua the rights of parents take precedence over the right of the state?

[Answer] In fact, parental rights came before state rights. That does not mean that the state should not legislate or regulate, but it should always do so in harmony with the people it represents, and in accordance with basic law. Only in the so-called socialist countries does the state have all the power, surpassing other sectors. In fact, parents have lost patria potestas there. Moreover, in Articles 244 and 245 of the Nicaraguan Civil Code, parents are said to have the obligation to protect, guide and defend their children. This implies that they have the right to exercise those duties.

[Question] So parents have the right to express an opinion about the school programs imposed by the Ministry of Education, concerning the militarization of education, for example?

[Answer] Yes. Generally the curriculum has been centrally managed by the state, ensuring government control over education. But it has not always been that way. In Nicaragua it was the Liberal Party that implemented a central educational plan. In other countries there are free universities. That issue falls within the legal purview of parents.

"Generalized discontent with government regulations indicates that they are unrealistic. The decree nullifying the Right to Asylum presented a similar case, in that

a violation of human rights was institutionalized (the decree violated the Declaration of Human Rights), and damage was done to the democratic order as well as the image of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. For this reason, the civil action taken by the population is a positive step to prevent decrees that infringe upon human rights from being approved by the state," concluded Mr. Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro.

Sandinist Youth Stresses Voluntary Work

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Carlos Carrion and Father Fernando Cardenal, both in charge of the 19 de Julio Sandinist Youth organization, stated yesterday at a press conference at the Casa Ricardo Morales Aviles that the program whereby Nicaraguan youths will go to the countryside during the first 20 days of December, sponsored by the Ministry of Education, is strictly voluntary.

This means that all Nicaraguan youths who want to stay at home during the time when Nicaragua traditionally celebrates "Purissimas," can freely do so.

Cardenal expressed an interest in having Nicaraguan youths heed this call by the Sandinist Youth, because "austerity, hardship and sacrifice are part of the education of the new man.

"Before, Nicaraguan students never worried about the results of the harvest or about crop yields. Now this sacrifice will help integrate our youth into the national economy," commented Cardenal.

Father Cardenal's remarks are timely, because there has been a series of protests by some parents who do not agree with the measure taken by the Ministry of Education to integrate as many youths of both sexes as possible into rural labor during the first 20 days of December.

He added that on 1 and 2 October about a thousand youths will meet at the First Assembly of the 19 de Julio Sandinist Youth, Commander Pedro Arauz Palacio.

At that assembly an undetermined number of young people representing all parts of the country will discuss the objectives of their organization, the National Literacy Crusade and topics related to their own problems.

"I am not going to get involved in the protests by these parents, and I suppose that they are the same ones who opposed the Crusade," stated Father Cardenal.

When asked about the methodology that will be used to gather the youths together at the end of November, Cardenal answered that they will go to their destinations from their homes or from departmental institutions. Father Cardenal stressed that this is strictly voluntary; citizens should know that Nicaraguan youths can choose to participate or not in the School-to-Work program.

The program itself says that "only children in the fifth and sixth grades of primary school and those in the middle grades will go to the countryside." It adds that "only students in rural schools and have experience in cutting coffee, cotton or sugarcane will go to the countryside, from neighboring cities or coffee regions where the harvest requires manpower."

In one paragraph the plan says that city youths will participate in the labor on a strictly voluntary basis.

Parents Association Expresses Support

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] Dear Parents: With regard to the questions that have been raised about the School-to-Work program, planned for this school year by the Ministry of Education, we in the National Parents Association would like to express our opinion and findings on the matter. This should serve as a guideline; we will not be a tool of elements that are trying to distort any measure that benefits our children.

Education in our country is not an isolated activity; it is a system planned for our entire society. Education is determined by its goals and objectives, and all education rectors have stated very clearly that they should be in line with Nicaragua's socioeconomic realities.

The social system which we Nicaraguans envision is one which will benefit the vast majority of the people. There will be widespread participation in decisionmaking, and for that purpose we need people who are capable, who are integrally developed intellectually, physically and spiritually. It is for [words missing] to participate, and the School-to-Work program provides that opportunity.

Independence is acquired not only in theory, but also when there are opportunities to realize dreams, convictions and abilities that each human being has. The School-to-Work program gives us that opportunity in the development of our people.

Our country, which is underdeveloped, should be up to date with all the social and economic advances that have been made in other countries. That will always be our concern, and for that reason we will promote the development of the skills of students wherever they can evolve independently, wherever knowledge is put into practice, wherever the needs of the people are always taken into consideration. That situation is provided by the School-to-Work program.

Since all parents want education to be scientific in nature, it should be based on facts; theory and practice should be combined so that students understand their teachers, their parents and all men in society with whom they interact; that is provided by the School-to-Work program.

In addition to these modest reflections, we believe that those who are entrusted with national education programs will take into consideration other ideas that are being expressed each day in the press, orally and in writing. We are certain that with the help of their advisers they will come up with a well-planned program that will benefit all Nicaraguans.

Fraternally,
Juana Ruiz de Narvaez, General Coordinator

Free Fatherland or Death!

"Parents in action in the year of reactivation, in the year of education."

Youth in Other Countries Cited

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Commentary by Jose Santos Rivera]

[Text] Since Agreement Number 90 AA of the Ministry of Education for the upcoming school year appeared in print, establishing a period of integration of school and work during the first 20 days of December, there has been a wave of complaints, demands and protests in LA PRENSA. Most of these have come from Chinandega, the most agriculturally progressive province of Nicaragua, where no one is afraid or reluctant to get his hands dirty in the sacred task of working the land. There, children and youths are born and raised to identify with the land.

In its desire to introduce innovations, better systems, and updated educational programs that follow modern trends, the Ministry of Education has put into practice the principle of "Work-Study" at the different levels of education. The agreement is very clear when it points out that agricultural labor shall be carried out by the students of the fifth and sixth grades of rural schools, and that city children shall participate in the rural labor on an exclusively voluntary basis, and that the work period will last from 1 to 20 December, etc.

For many years, Costa Rican students have participated in rural labor. We read in magazines and newspapers that in the United States of America students, even the children of artists and wealthy people, when on vacation sell newspapers or pick apples to earn money. In England it is a requirement that university students learn some trade before obtaining their degrees so that professionals will be able to appreciate the work of laborers and rural workers. Many of our children, whose parents have a limited income, work at all kinds of jobs to put themselves through school. There is no reason whatsoever to justify the uproar that has been unleashed, when this program benefits the education of our youth and helps our economy in an underdeveloped and until recently superexploited country.

Many years ago in other countries, an effort was made to identify school with work, with the productive activities that took place in the environment in which youths grew up. The specific goal in integrating school and productive labor is to ensure that students are able to value work as a tool for general and integral education, and to learn about the means of production and the labor market.

Our youths need to identify with the activities of this country; they should not continue as before, in ignorance of our situation and alienated from the economy and the life of the nation.

A program of educational innovations for development is indispensable; it is more and more evident that the reorganization of educational systems is essential for the adaptation of education to the social, economic and cultural needs of the nation.

Thus, we read in the UNESCO CHRONICLE several years ago that in Canada schools are decentralized, and classes are held in private homes, museums, churches, meeting halls, factories, etc. It said that in Norway there is an experimental program that promotes the creation of multipurpose schools in the second cycle, where general and professional instruction are combined. In Singapore the labor shortage has inspired a program of multipurpose mid-level education combined with mandatory work in shops (woodworking, metalworking, electricity).

In the Soviet Union, mid-level education has gone through a complete reorganization to give students basic skills: laboratory work, practical experience and visits to businesses have become more common, and schoolwork is combined with practical work in industry and agriculture.

We see, then, how education has been revised in countries of different economic and political levels, searching for innovations that will lead to progress and enhanced development for youths and for the economy of their own people.

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UPN CHIEF AGUIRRE DENOUNCES CHURCH DOCUMENT

PA270417 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 19

[Article by Danilo Aguirre Solis: "A Disappointing Answer!"--passages within slant-lines denote uppercase and boldface as published]

[Text] The response of the episcopal conference to the honest and self-critical declaration of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regarding the situation of religion in Nicaragua, which for some time has been manipulated by elements interested in recovering the privileges they lost with the fall of Somoza and his system, has been a document full of arrogance and rage against the Sandinist popular revolution, a document with scorn for the working class, a document bitter because the exploiting class has been removed from power, a document of insults against priest-public officials and priests who support the revolution, a document that even contains the infamies being uttered against the fraternal Cuban doctors and professors.

Two things are clear from this document: The representatives of the traitorous bourgeoisie who have remained in Nicaragua have been able to secure the ecclesiastic hierarchy as an ally in confronting the revolution and the Christian church that took the side of the poor.

The second thing that is clear is that the beautiful idea of having our revolution march now the same way it marched during the insurrection, all hand-in-hand and making a church of every battle trench, will definitely face the stubborn opposition of those who subordinate the well-being of the people to a blind obedience to slogans born out of the most reactionary Latin American conception of a revolution and the role of Christians in a revolution.

The use of quotation marks in the episcopal document to point out almost all the phrases used against the Nicaraguan revolution in and out of the country has caused amazement. Such a practice represents bragging about a self-identification that is not in line with the mission that the authors of the document uselessly try to portray.

/The Positive Side/

There is something positive in the extremism of the document, however. In Nicaragua we are used to being the vanguard of many of the original situations that have shaken the continent. It is being original that those who are against the revolution

do not understand because, for them, being original does not mean rejecting the societies that do not satisfy their interests, but copying the societies that satisfy their plans of domination.

We are sure that the hidden struggle that is being waged in Latin America between religious men who are with the people and religious persons who are with those who exploit or who have exploited will emerge in Nicaragua and will be decided in Nicaragua. We are sure that it will be in Nicaragua where the church will be consecrated forever as the faithful interpreter of the Christ of the poor and the oppressed, thus erasing all the phoney and involved intrigue about an incompatibility between the Christians and the revolution, both in the temporal life and in the prophetic mission.

Brief Commentaries on the Document/

In the ideological portion of the document, the general idea is a defense of the exploiting class in the new society that is being built in Nicaragua. Only at the beginning of the document is it mentioned that it is possible that this class had privileges in the past. There, the document states that if construction does not take place as they say, "We would not overcome the times of the princes and potentates, the /alleged/ 'class' or group 'privileges'." The document states further on in several paragraphs that it is "unjust to give privileges to any ideology /or social class./" The document, finally, pretending to ignore the economic laws that have ruled and still rule mankind, states that "justice is not a class privilege /or any class/ over any other. It is the basis of common rights and respect that does not permit mutual destructions."

The document puts in doubt the exploitation by the princes and potentates and denies to the working class the right to recompense when it reaches power. It is a denial of this right because how else can recompense be achieved if they are not achieved at the expense of /the class which gave rise to exploitation and humiliation and which deprived the workers of the right to have access to the wealth they produce and to live with the human dignity the Gospel proclaims./

Common rights and common respect have no room where there are unjust relations of production and distribution of wealth /because no one can claim respect and the right to exploit./

Respect and rights are valid in treating persons and their integral needs. It is for this reason that the Sandinist popular revolution has been working so that no Nicaraguan, regardless of his role in society--if he is not guilty of any crime--will see his human condition diminished. However, this can happen only when the working class, which has no reason for exploiting former exploiters or anybody else, is in power. It cannot happen when the exploiters are in power because they are interested only in the growth of their capital, a growth that is directly proportional to the degree of exploitation.

/Disrespect for Martyr Priests/

The document states that "being a Christian does not mean seeking death to gain glory and power over others."

Regardless of whether this remark is directed at martyr priests or at heroes and martyrs in general of our War of Liberation, we see it as a most serious offense against those who gave their lives to remove the chains of slavery from our people. We believe that no writing can be more anti-Christian than that which states, as this document does, that Father Gaspar Garcia Laiana and 40,000 other martyrs went to war to gain personal glory and power over others. In this paragraph we see the advisory layman who tried during the time of fighting and later, after the victory, to hide his lack of personal bravery, which is not a crime, with polemic writings aimed at justifying his "pacifism," for which no one has ever thought about reproaching him and which is nothing but a matter of conscience.

With instant contemptuous references to the "masses" and obvious allusions to the organizations born within the revolution, the document states that everyone went to war "on the basis of his own, specific religious responsibility," as if to separate the church as a community from the insurrection, and states finally that "weapons without the people easily evolve into forces of occupation." The quotation marks are ours, but the last two words are in quotation marks in the document to make it consistent with other phrases in the text which hint that Nicaragua is occupied by foreign soldiers, particularly Cubans.

We do not know to what country those phrases refer, because it is enough to visit the garrisons of the Sandinist peoples army or of the militias to realize that Nicaragua's military corps consist of the people themselves in arms.

This is also an offense to our youth, who for the first time in Nicaragua have been removed from the licentious activities that characterize the societies without hope (at least the great majority of them). Full of convictions and enthusiasm, the youth are now engaged in noble tasks and, moreover, are filling the churches with renewed fervor, with the knowledge that their pastors share their ideals. The authors of the document are seeking to destroy this last phenomenon, that is life-giving for the church, because at the hour of choosing, the youth will again choose the revolution.

/Against the Cubans/

Echoing the rumors, the lies and even the slander that persons and groups with particular interests have started against the disinterested aid given by our Cuban brothers, and placing itself in the anti-Christian position (another part of the document says that one should love even one's enemies), of describing /all Cubans/ as beings from another planet, denying them the right to also be "children of God," the document states the following:

International aid is humiliating and contrary to the dignity of the people when it results in "invasions" (these quotation marks are from the document, and others occur the place of the citizens and make decisions for them or over them. Our people have stated on various occasions and by various ways and means that they reject new invasions that represent a threat to the originality of our process, /that in fact promote aversion to the religious beliefs of our people./

Another paragraph, without mentioning Bluefields, discusses the events there, repeating exactly the biased version of those who have approached the issue from the viewpoint of their particular interests, which are none other than to exploit or encourage everything that tends to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution.

We believe that by just reading these paragraphs, the Nicaraguan people will realize how the evangelical mission has been completely distorted, not only as regards the anti-Christian reference to the Cubans, but also the gross manner in which a number of lies are accepted as truth. It would be enough to talk with our peasants, who have received attention in the areas of health and education, to dispel these lies. Moreover, it does not seem honest that such a great lie as the charge that the Cubans are engaged in antireligious teachings should be recorded in a document as serious as the ecclesiastical hierarchy's reply was supposed to be.

/Citizens Rights and the Manipulation of the Priest/

This subhead is not ours. Incredibly, it comes from the document and any doubt as to the scope of this phrase is dispelled by the following expressions:

"By manipulating the priest the religion he represents is manipulated. History shows us that it is one thing to call on the priest to exercise his priestly ministry and it is another to incorporate him into a system to 'justify' that system or to 'give it an image' of religious justice." (The internal quotation marks are from the document.)

"One need not be inside the church to sow divisions in it. It is sufficient to distort or weaken priestly actions in any field of human life. Christ himself denounced the strategy of 'smiting the shepherd to scatter the sheep.' It would be sufficient to introduce disorder and indiscipline among its ministers /with flattery and privileges,/ through well-known human trickery. (The capital letters are ours.)

These paragraphs are terribly insulting to our priests who are ministers. First of all, the document denies that they have a will and judgment, an expedient position for later representing them as victims and accommodating the phrase about the shepherd and the sheep. However, in the end, because of the great spite, even though it is inconsistent with all the previous arguments, it says that they have been brought by the revolutionary government.

It seems to us that this does not merit further comment. The magnitude of the charge is such that it has left us stunned.

/Final Notes/

The FSLN document went as far as to publicly criticize any analysis or recommendation that any Sandinist military persons may have made regarding the way to handle the religious issue in Nicaragua and we all know to what it referred, but now in reply, the document stresses those statements previously disavowed by the FSLN in order to build an entire antirevolutionary case on that basis.

The document manipulates--and this is indeed manipulation--the concepts of respect for freedom of conscience, practically demanding that Nicaraguans be denied the right to profess no religion. It claims that this is individualism, or liberalism and even seeks to identify the FSLN with those who, in the name of that doctrine, murdered and exploited the Nicaraguan people.

The document even contains unprovoked references for divisions in speeches made by the hierarchy at public ceremonies, disguised in the frequently repeated phrase that the participation of the church "must be delivered."

This pronouncedness will generate profound disillusion. It is almost impossible to believe that the defense of class interests that have exploited our people for so many years and that to a certain extent refuse to recognize this exploitation, should have been placed above the Christian dream of the Nicaraguan people of seeing their church hierarchy marching along the path of the revolution, guiding, correcting, giving of itself to the poor in a communion that only our revolution could have achieved. However, we know that this unity, like any other, is brought about only in the dynamics of deeds. The insurrection was a test and the struggle to safeguard and consolidate the revolution will also be another test. We have no doubt that it will be resolved in favor of the dispossessed and exploited masses, in upper case as we put it, of Nicaragua.

CSO: 3019

CUS REPLIES TO BORGE'S ACCUSATIONS

PA241904 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 6

[Letter from the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions to Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Tomas Borge Martinez
Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution,
Interior Ministry

Dear Compañero Minister:

The newspaper BARRICADA, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) official newspaper, publishes in the front page of its 2 October edition an item with the following headline: "The Revolution Will Not Permit Antipatriotic Provocation" and a subbug: "Agitators Were Launching Program in Bluefields To Divide Nicaragua."

First, compañero interior minister, we must begin by establishing that in the Nicaraguan vocabulary, the word "agents" you used, is synonymous with a member of repressive or secret organization and the Nicaraguan people can never forget the agents of the infamous security office of the Somocist dictatorship. Therefore, we believe that the use of the phrase "agents from the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions (CUS)" is intended to link us with the crazy and unpatriotic separatist plan and also to make the Nicaraguan people believe that the CUS is a conspiratorial and clandestine labor organization. We want to establish that we are neither conspirators nor are we acting clandestinely. We hereby affirm that our leaders labor activities are carried out in broad daylight and their addresses are well-known by public authorities.

We are sure that you would not use the word "agents" if you were referring to the leaders of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) and the Farm Workers Association (ATC). Therefore, compañero minister, we are asking that once the investigations regarding the regrettable incidents in Bluefields are completed, you publicly rectify any involvement of CUS with the aforementioned incidents and please, in the future do not try to confuse our trade union activities with criminal activities or by using one of your favorite phrases, with counterrevolutionary activities.

Finally, compañero minister, since we are of the opinion that the strange and unjust involvement attributed to the CUS with Bluefields incidents, only exists in

your words--because as FSLN political leader you still insist on the idea of a single trade union that our workers with the love for freedom have rejected--we feel that on this occasion we must set forth our labor policy which we plan to carry out in the following manner:

1. We will continue to participate in the process of the transformation of Nicaragua, simply because we are Nicaraguans and particularly because the CUS actively participated in overthrowing the Somozist dictatorship. Let us say that just like in the FSLN, this participation cost the lives of many of our leaders, such as our secretary general, Companero Luis Medrano Flores and the president of the Federation of Workers of Chinandega, Companero Alberto Martinez Tapia. In other words, the CUS is not a recently formed labor organization. The CUS has a long list of sacrifices on behalf of vast sectors of our working class and for this reason we feel we have the same right as any FSLN labor organization, to organize the Nicaraguan workers anywhere in the country.

2. We will continue with our usual union activities throughout the republic in the private, mixed and state production sectors, despite your unjust accusations, because we sincerely did not have anything to do with the separatist plan, or in promoting the burning of houses, stores and others. In other words, we are acting according to the proverbial phrase: "He who has nothing to hide, has nothing to fear."

3. We must say that we do not consider it a crime not to profess Marxist-Leninist ideas, because we believe that Somoza was overthrown so that we could have a country with freedom of ideas; that is, a country with broad freedom for political and labor organization.

To conclude, we want to inform you that the CUS address in Managua is the following: from Radio Corporation, one block toward the lake and 15 yards south.

Sincerely yours,

The CUS Executive Committee, 13 October

CSO: 4010

COMPOSITION OF COUNTRY'S MARXIST LEFT GROUPS DETAILED

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 16-17

[Article by Pastor Heydra: "The Archipelago of the Left"]

[Text] The Venezuelan Marxist left is polymorphous. It appears in different forms, without any basic change in its nature.

After the politico-military defeat that it suffered during the 1960's, an atomization process occurred in its two main organizations (PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela] and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]), which worsened after 1968 with the worldwide crisis in Marxism starting with the "Prague Spring" and the entry of some of its groups into the legal, democratic struggle.

At present, we have ascertained the existence of 27 groups comprising the "Polynesian type" world of the Venezuelan Marxist left. Even though, in the 1978 elections, the eight leftist groups which participated as a whole won 13.49 percent of the votes, and in the 1979 municipal elections they won an electoral accord which brought them 18 percent of the vote, their real situation is a scattered combination of groups, efforts and votes, making up a chromatic archipelago with varied political philosophies: some in favor of rupture, and others in favor of evolution. Their only view in common is the search for a utopia that has been called socialism up until now.

Classification

It is difficult to make a classification of what is commonly known as the left. There are too many nuances of Marxism to select that course of action. There are too many indefinite aspects to use the phrase "the path to socialism." Hence, the quantitative alternative has proven simpler: the weight that each organization carries on the basis of the number of votes that it won in the 1978 elections and the number of members that it has.

There are four groups which have succeeded in winning over 1 percent of the vote and which have a membership ranging between 8,000 and 40,000 persons. Included here is MAS [Movement for Socialism], the leading party of the left, which represents over 40 percent of its strength. There is MEP [People's Electoral Movement], with a sizable trade union influence, representing 17 percent. There is MIR, with a considerable strength among students which, however, is impossible to gauge because of the process of division that it experienced in 1979. In 1978, it had a representative status among the left amounting to 17 percent. And there is PCV, with important international relations and a strength equivalent to 8 percent.

MAS, MEP, MIR and PCV are the basic groups for the determination of the mass policies of this Polynesian type world. MAS and MEP have certain ideological affinities, although, as a whole, they share in the waging of social and political battles using the means of democracy.

Next come the groups which participated in the electoral process but which did not win 1 percent of the vote. These include Vanguard, the Socialist League, Cause R and GAR [Revolutionary Action Groups]. In all, they represent 15 percent of the left.

There are 14 groups which have not participated in electoral processes and whose influence among the population is therefore difficult to gauge, although it may be estimated as being slight, and it may be said that their membership totals 300 individuals or fewer. They include PRV [Party of the Venezuelan Revolution], Revolutionary Tendency, PST [Workers Socialist Party], EPA [The People Advance], May Day, MPDIN [expansion unknown], Political Process, MCR [Revolutionary Communist Movement], PRAG [expansion unknown], MRP-BUS [People's Revolutionary Movement-Socialist Unity Bloc], CLP [Popular Struggles Committee], The New Venezuelan, CUP [People's Unity Committee], Wind From the East, etc. In all, they should account for 5 percent of the left, although they have as an essential feature that of being radicalized groups with a small but highly active membership.

Finally, there are three groups which have not joined in legal activity, and the size of which is very small: BR [Red Flag], BR-ML-FAS [Red Flag-Marxist Leninist-FAS], and MRT [Workers Revolutionary Movement].

Such is the picture of the Venezuelan left in 1980, if, in fact, points of unity can be found to warrant giving this archipelago of groups a generic name.

Electoral Alternatives

This part of the Venezuelan political spectrum has begun a discussion of electoral policy and, in fact, without its having been mentioned publicly, it has started the race for the presidential nomination. In this respect, the alternatives appear to be as follows:

1. Total unity of the left.
2. Partial unity determined on the basis of the agreements that are reached.
3. Single candidate from MAS, opposing a candidate from the other groups.
4. Single candidate of the left and other forces.
5. MAS candidate opposing a candidate from one part of the left and other sectors.

Among these six options, if it does not come out ahead, the left will amuse itself by debating in what remains of 1980 until 1983.

Descriptive Chart of the Left

Leftist Parties Legalized With the CSE, Winning Over 1 Percent of the Vote in the 1978 Elections

Features: They are the leading leftist parties, fully incorporated into the democratic process. Their memberships fluctuate between the low five-figure range and the medium five-figure range.

Movement for Socialism, MAS

It came into existence in January 1971, as a result of a division in the PCV. It calls for a Venezuelan route to socialism. It is not officially defined as Marxist, although that philosophy predominates among its leadership.

It is the major party of the Venezuelan left. In the 1978 elections it won 6.08 percent on small ballots [votes cast in congressional elections] out of 13.49 percent won by the other remaining leftist groups.

It recently held its Fifth Convention, at which there was evidence of the existence of two major movements, "Pompeyism" and "Teodorism," grouped around its main leaders and seven submovements.

According to its census, its membership is estimated at 40,000, and its activists at 4,000. Its top-ranking leaders are: Teodoro Petkoff, Pompeyo Marquez, Freddy Munoz, Eloy Torres, Tirso Pinto, Bayardo Sardi, German Lairer, Antonio Jose Urbina, Argelia Laya, Rafael Thielen, Victor Hugo De Paola, Rafael Guerra, Carlos A. Pardo.

It is a movement which operates on a national scale. Its principal strength lies in professional people and students.

People's Electoral Movement, MEP

It came into being in December 1967 from a split in Democratic Action. It calls for national democratic socialism. It is not defined as Marxist, but is affiliated with the Socialist International (Social Democratic) as an observer. It is the party with the greatest labor force on the left.

In the 1978 elections it won 2.20 percent of the small vote. It began to call for socialism after a process of delimitation and self-determination which started when it was founded. Its votes have declined from the 1968 elections (475,909 votes) to those of 1978, but it is still an important force in the trade unions.

It recently held its National Convention, at which there was evidence of the existence of two major generational trends.

Its membership is estimated at 30,000, and its activists at 3,000.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, Siuberto Martinez, Adolfo Gonzalez, Salom Meza Espinosa, Carlos Torres Bracho, Isaac Olivera.

It is a movement which operates on a national scale. Its principal strength lies in labor. It publishes a newspaper called UNIDAD.

Communist Party of Venezuela, PCV

It is the dean of the Venezuelan leftist parties. May Day 1931 is given as the date of its birth, when it launched its first public manifesto. It is defined as a Marxist-Leninist party. It is particularly important for its international relations. In the 1978 elections it won 1.04 percent of the small ballots.

Throughout its history it has suffered various splits, which have given rise to such organizations as FLN [National Liberation Front], FALN [Armed Forces of National Liberation], PRV, MAS and Vanguardia, to cite those which have appeared since 1966.

It has no major problems involving tendencies within its membership.

It is estimated as having a membership of 10,000.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Gustavo Machado, Jesus Faria, Alonso Ojeda Olachea, Pedro Ortega Diaz, Hector Mujica, Radames Larrazabal, Americo Diaz Nunez.

It operates on a national scale. Its spokesman is TRIBUNA POPULAR.

Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR

It came into existence in April 1960 from a split in Democratic Action. It has undergone a process of divisions and subdivisions that is unique in Venezuelan political history. Its first one was that of the hard MIR and the soft MIR (dissolved). The MIR remaining in 1968 was subdivided into the "trio commandership" of the Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front and the MIR headed by Simon Saez Merida, who later was to be excluded, Moises Moleiro and Americo Martin. The FGAJS [Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front], in turn, underwent a process of splintering which we shall observe subsequently and which was to give rise to the Revolutionaries Organization, the Socialist League and the Red Flag, to cite a few.

The MIR (of Moleiro and Martin) participated in the 1978 elections, winning 2.33 percent of the small votes and ranking as the second leftist force and the fourth national party, with particular influence among student sectors. By the end of 1978, its membership was estimated at 8,000. In December 1979, it underwent a process of division which led to the formation of the following movements or groups:

MIR, Moleiro. Top-ranking leaders: Moises Moleiro, and Hector Perez Marcano; it, in turn, suffered a split in 1980, involving the so-called MIR Proletarian.

MIR, Americo. Top-ranking leaders: Americo Martin and Estanislao Gonzalez.

MIR, Nini: Romulo Henriquez, Alfredo Caraballo and Lino Martinez.

Marxist Tendency: Rigoberto Lanz.

MIR Proletarian: Alberto Francesqui and Julio Castillo.

The name MIR is currently being disputed by Moises Moleiro and Americo Martin with the CSE.

Participated in the 1978 Electoral Process But Did Not Win 1 Percent of the Vote

Features: Movements with memberships from the high three-figure range to the low four-figure range.

Vanguard

It emerged from a division in the PCV which occurred in 1974. It calls for revolutionary socialism. It is defined as Marxist. In the 1978 elections it won 0.87 percent of the vote.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Guillermo Garcia Ponce, Eduardo Machado, Antonio Garcia Ponce, Laureano Torrealba.

Its spokesman: VANGUARDIA and the magazine DECADA 80.

Socialist League

It resulted from a political mutation process that originated in the FGAJS which, upon becoming divided, gave rise to the OR [Organization of Revolutionaries]; and from the latter (which later dissolved) there emerged the Socialist League, an organization founded by Jorge Rodriguez in 1973 to participate in the current elections with the plank of a null vote.

Later, the Socialist League became incorporated into the electoral battle and participated in 1978, winning 0.57 percent of the small votes.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Julio Escalona, Marcos Gomez, Carmelo Laborit, David Nieves. It operates on a national scale, and has influence in student circles.

It calls for Marxism-Leninism, and the revolutionary route to socialism.

Its spokesman is EL PROLETARIO.

Cause R

It resulted from a division which occurred at the birth of MAS in 1971. Its strength lies mainly with the trade unions. It operates through the Matancero Group in Guayana, and has had outstanding activity in the Catia area of the city of Caracas. It participated in the 1978 elections, in which it won 0.24 percent of the small votes.

Its top-ranking leader is Alfredo Maneiro. Its spokesmen: CAUSA R and MATANCERO.

Revolutionary Action Group, GAR

It was created in 1974 as a result of a process of agreement among various groups, including the Christian Left of Rafael Iribarren and personages such as Domingo Alberto Rangel, who came from the MIR soft, and Basilio Anton, from URD [Democratic Republican Union], who later abandoned the GAR.

With activity confined basically to Carabobo, Nueva Esparta, Merida, Guayana and DF [Federal District], it participated in the 1978 elections, in which it won 0.16 percent of the small vote.

Its spokesman: PA'LANTE.

In 1980, a division occurred among its members, and it was split into:

Unified Revolutionary Action Group, GARU, headed by Gustavo Mendez and Vicente Marquez.

Revolutionary Action Group, GAR, headed by Rafael Irribarren.

Leftist Groups Operating Publicly But Which Have Not Participated in Electoral Processes

Features: They are radicalized groups with local action, whose membership is in the two-figure range and the low three-figure range.

Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, PRV

It is a mutation from FLN-FALN which emerged from a division of PCV that took place in 1965-66.

The PRV Rupture came into existence in 1970.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Douglas Bravo, Argelia Melet, Francisco Prada, Diego Salazar, Gloria Martin, Clever Ramirez, Ramon Morales Rossi.

It operates basically in the western section of the country, Aragua, DF, Guayana and Sucre.

Its spokesmen: RUPTURA and RUPTURA CONTINENTAL.

In 1979, it underwent a division, from which a new group emerged, called:

Revolutionary Tendency, TR

Headed by: Ali Rodriguez, Julio Chirinos, Humberto Vargas Medina, Armando Daza.

Workers Socialist Party, PST

It was created in the mid-1970's by former dissidents from leftist organizations who were regrouped. It operates basically in Carabobo, Lara, Aragua and DF. The sectors known as Trotskyites have joined it. The recent defections from MIR Moleiro and MIR Proletarian have swelled its ranks.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Emilio Ortiz, Alberto Francesqui, Julio Castillo.

Its spokesman is VOZ SOCIALISTA.

The People Advance, EPA

It is an offshoot of the UCAB [Andres Bello Catholic University] movement which operated in the renewal movement at UCAB, and a group which was initially linked with the Christian Left. It is headed by Edwin Zambrano, Aurelio Gil Beroes and Rafael McKey. It operates basically in Caracas and Guayana. Its spokesmen: EPA, DAZIBAO and TRIUNFO SOCIALISTA.

May Day

It resulted from a division in the Christian Left. Its top-ranking leader is Oliver Belisario.

MPDIN

This is a group comprised of dissidents from leftist groups, mainly former PCV members. It operates essentially in the El Cementerio section of Caracas. Its top-ranking leader is Jesus Marquez.

Political Process

This is a mutation of groups created during the renewal process at the Central University of Venezuela from 1968 to 1970. Its top-ranking leaders are Carlos Blanco and Luis Lander. They have a publication of the same name.

Revolutionary Communist Movement, MCR

It emerged from a split in the Socialist League which occurred in 1978. It is a movement of pro-China tendency, and operates basically in Lara.

PRAG

A movement which emerged from the postrenewal movement at UCV [Central University of Venezuela] in 1972. It joined other groups, founding the PRAG-Cause R movement, with Alfredo Maneiro. It later became separated from Maneiro. Its top-ranking leaders are Edgar Yajure and Christian Burgassi. Freddy Rodriguez later became dissociated from it. There are currently two PRAGs: one with the R to the right and another with the R in the opposite position.

People's Revolutionary Movement, Socialist Unified Bloc, MRP-BUS

It emerged in 1978 from the convergence of former members of leftist groups. It operates basically in 23 de Enero and UCV. Its top-ranking leaders are: Freddy Yopez, Rafael Ramirez, Pedro Lozada. Its spokesman is UNIDAD SOCIALISTA.

Popular Struggles Committee, CLP

This is a mutation of Red Flag, following the split of that movement into several groups. It was formed in 1973 after the so-called null vote policy promoted by various radicalized sectors.

It operates basically in the eastern part of the country and in Caracas.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Armando Diaz, Argelia Silva.

Its publicity organ is the newspaper QUE HACER.

The New Venezuelan

This is the last group founded by Domingo Alberto Rangel, associated with a publication of the same name. After a tour of AD, MIR, MIR Soft and GAR,

Domingo Alberto Rangel founded this group in 1979. It operates basically in the DF.

People's Unity Committee, CUP

A movement which started as a leftist cultural movement. Its leading promoters are Ali Primera and Luis Cipriano Rodriguez.

Wind From the East

A group which operates around the Venezuelan-Chinese Friendship Committee. Its top-ranking leaders are: Victor Jose Ochoa and Camilo Arcaya, who come from the Nationalist Popular Vanguard, a movement which defected from URD during the 1960's and which is dissolved.

Leftist Groups Which Still Have Clandestine Status

Features: Local groups with small memberships; ultraradical positions.

Red Flag, BR

It resulted from the process of divisions that occurred in the Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front in 1970, when FGAJS split into Red Flag (BR) and Organization of Revolutionaries (OR), headed by Julio Escalona and Marcos Gomez.

Subsequently, in 1977, there was another division in Red Flag which led to the creation of two groups:

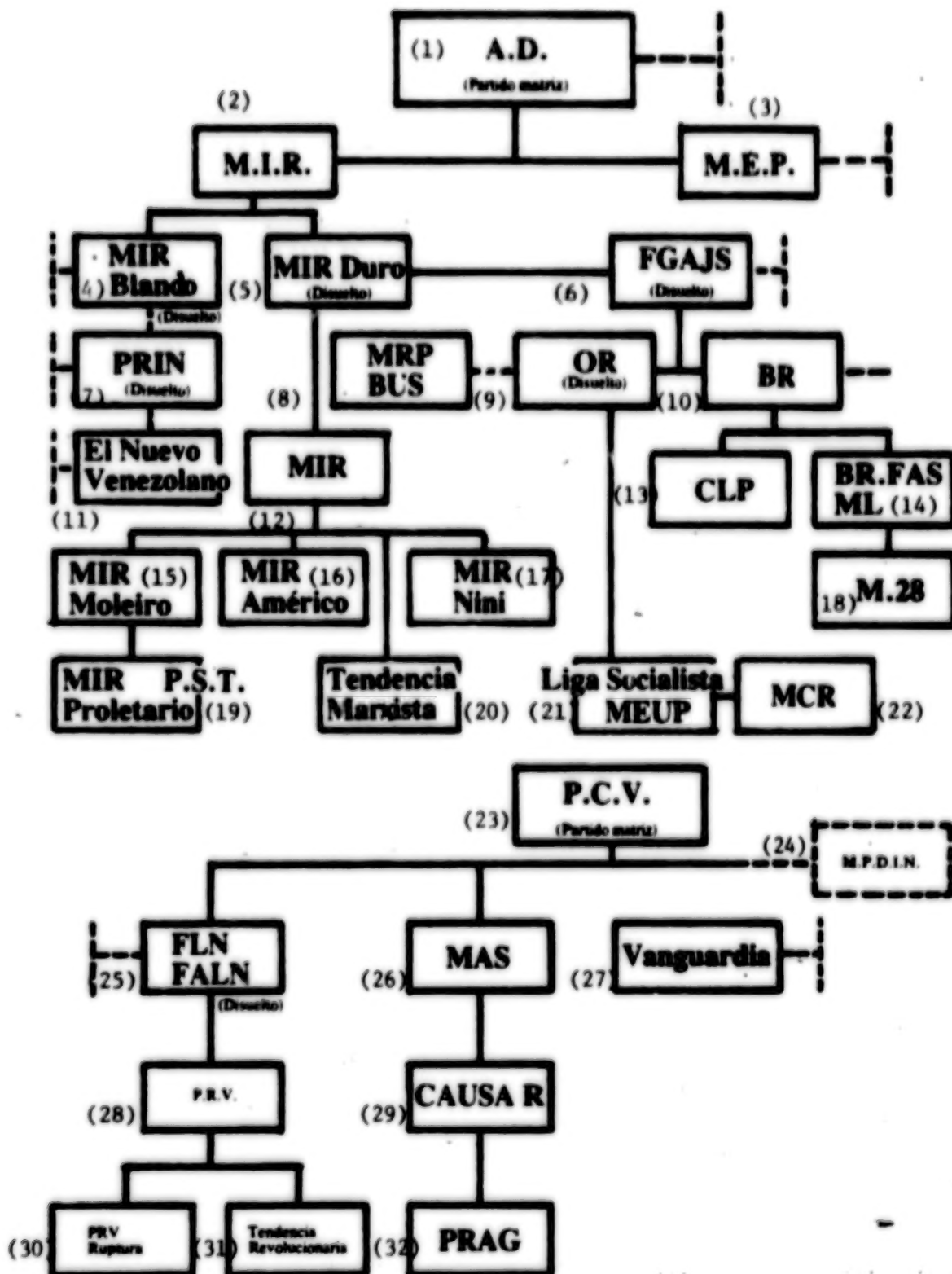
Red Flag: headed by Gabriel Puerta.

Red Flag, Marxist-Leninist-FAS: headed by Carlos Betancourt, Argenis Betancourt and Pablo Hernandez Parra.

Carlos Betancourt withdrew from political activity, Argenis Betancourt died and Pablo Hernandez Parra decided to found a movement known as M-28, 28 October Movement.

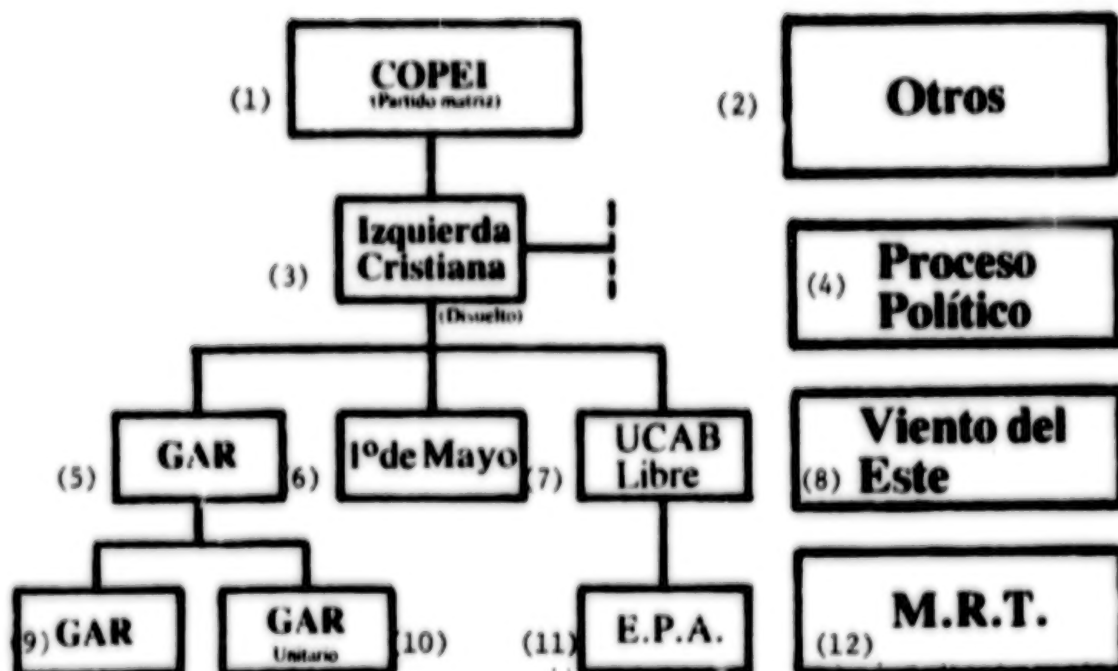
Workers Revolutionary Movement, MRT

It was created in 1979, a result of the convergence of former members of leftist groups. Its top-ranking leaders are: Carlos Lanz Rodriguez, Carlos Pinto, Edgar Toledo. It publishes the newspaper AL ROJO VIVO.



Key:

1. Democratic Action (original party)
2. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
3. People's Electoral Movement
4. Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Soft
5. Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Hard (dissolved)
6. Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front (dissolved)
7. Revolutionary Party of National Integration (dissolved)
8. People's Revolutionary Movement-Socialist Unity Bloc
9. Organization of Revolutionaries (dissolved)
10. Red Flag
11. The New Venezuelan
12. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
13. Popular Struggles Committee
14. Red Flag-Socialist Action Front [?] -Marxist-Leninist
15. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Moleiro
16. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Americo
17. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Nini
18. 28 October Movement
19. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Proletarian-Workers Socialist Party
20. Marxist Tendency
21. Socialist League-Popular University Students Movement [?]
22. Revolutionary Communist Movement
23. Communist Party of Venezuela (original party)
24. MPDIN [expansion unknown]
25. National Liberation Front-Armed Forces of National Liberation
26. Movement for Socialism
27. Vanguard
28. Party of the Venezuelan Revolution
29. Cause R
30. Party of the Venezuelan Revolution, Rupture
31. Revolutionary Tendency
32. PRAG [expansion unknown]



Key:

1. Committee of Independent Political Electoral Organization (Social Christian Party) (original party)
2. Others
3. Christian Left (dissolved)
4. Political Process
5. Revolutionary Action Groups
6. May Day
7. Andres Bello Catholic University, Free
8. Wind From the East
9. Revolutionary Action Groups
10. Revolutionary Action Groups, Unified
11. The People Advance
12. Workers Revolutionary Movement

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